BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the 14th copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1856.....NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES & PROVISIONS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE NEAR THE RAILROAD,
Will attend promptly to all business in his line.
Dec. 21.—16-tSM.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET-street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Sundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—
Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also establishment in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two to unload the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my work before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

FALL NOTICE.
WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of a qualities of Wool Hats for PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the largest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Mounted and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH
Per Schrs. George M. Smith and Geo. Mangham,
25 BBLS. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 40 bxs of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat flour for cash, at No. 11 North Water street.
Nov. 8th. GEO. H. KELLEY.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.
THE PATRONS OF THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM are respectfully notified that all accounts made previous to this date are now due. The bills are ready and it is hoped will be promptly settled.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Jan. 4.] Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Eure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME ITS OPERations again on MONDAY, the 11th inst., after a short vacation. The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year—Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. Groves, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical department, and also his lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the painting.
These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to pursue the ornamental branches.
The faculty of teachers associated with Mr. Groves in conducting the Literary department, are the same as last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.
H. A. BIZZELL,
Clinton, Jan. 18.—20-3m] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1856.
A regular and thorough course of study has been adopted, in order to graduation. In addition to the usual English branches, we are prepared to give instruction in the Ancient and Modern Languages. In the department of Music, instruction will be furnished on the Harp, Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in *Musical Composition* and Vocal Music. In the department of Fine Arts, every attention is paid to Drawing, in all its varieties, Oil and Grecian Painting, Landscape Painting in Crayon, Wax Work, Embroidery, Fancy Work, &c. The Professors and teachers will strive to render their respective departments highly interesting and improving, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of their pupils. The President and his lady have control of the domestic department, and will be especially careful to afford the Boarders every attention and comfort necessary to render the College a pleasant home. The healthfulness of Warrenton and its accessibility render it a safe and convenient place to which persons may send their children to acquire an education. Our charges are as low as can be afforded in institutions of similar advantages.—Payments one-half in advance, and no deduction after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness. For particulars, address REV. T. S. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 30, 1855.—13-tf President.

SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.
THIS SCHOOL, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.
The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.
Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.
The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some exteut in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville, county, N. C.
October 30, 1855.—[9-3m

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$10 00
Collegiate Department,.....$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

TEACHER WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against trespassing in any manner or form either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light or otherwise, or pillaging in any manner any of his lands in the County of Onslow, N C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Dec. 7th.—[14-3m.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1856.
Terms per session of five months are, for board and tuition, from fifty-eight to seventy dollars.
Board can be obtained for a number of scholars. Apply to the Principal, at the Academy, or Jos. M. Foy, Scott's Hill, N. C. JOS. M. FOY,
Jan 2.—100-1w—18-4w Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON,

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.
WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 28th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31, 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

FOR SALE.
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₱ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros deAfrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, assorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sep 1st. 52-tf

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.
WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and traveling Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
Nov. 30th SHEPARD & MYERS.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices than any other house in town.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Nov. 30th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons against hunting, with dogs or guns, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without his permission, or trespassing in any way upon any of his lands in Bladen county. All persons are also forewarned against employing any of my negroes to do any kind of work without my consent. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
Nov. 2, 1855.—[9-3m E. HAWES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854 -51-tf.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!
JUST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five bbls. best Clarified Cider Vinegar, superior article. Low for cash at [Nov. 9th.] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

SOUND RESIDENCE.
THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE, 12 MILES from Wilmington, immediately on the Plank Road, where the subscriber formerly resided, and occupied last year by Dr. Bockwith, is for rent until the first of January, 1857. For particulars, apply to LUKE S. McCLAMY.
Jan. 18.—20-tf G. W. POLLOCK.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, about twenty miles from Wilmington, on the east side of Cape Fear River; bounded by Cape Fear Thoroughfare, Lyon and Buckle Creeks. Said land cannot be surpassed for timber of all kinds, especially *cypress*. It is excellent corn land. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call at my residence in Caintuck District. If not sold previously, it will be offered at auction, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on Monday of March County Court. Terms at sale. WM. S. PRIDGEN.
Jan. 18th.—[20-ts.

NEW GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL FOR THE LIBEral support which he continues to receive, informs his frends and the public generally, that the Spring Session will open on Monday the 28th instant. Terms per Session of five months—payable at the close.
Elementary Course,.....$ 8
Advanced do. 12
Classical and Mathematical,.....15
Board in the best Families $8 per month.
JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Jan. 7th, 1856. 106-6t—19-3t
Herald copy.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,
BETWEEN Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on the most accommodating terms.—Good landings and plenty of water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine, and several hundred acres valuable FARMING LAND. The improvements are a good two story frame dwelling-house, with kitchen, stable and crib. Any person desirous of examining the land, can do so by calling on Mr. William Cook, on the premises, or making application to the subscriber.
JOHN COWAN.
Wilmington, Jan. 4th.—[101-2w—18-4w*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, the undersigned offers for sale his plantation, "Cedar Forest," situated on the Sound and Cape Fear River, in the County of New Hanover, 13 miles below Wilmington, containing 1,600 ACRES OF LAND, of which 160 acres are cleared and under fence, a portion of it good GROUND PEA LAND. A large quantity of TURPENTINE and TAR may be produced, and the facility for making money by sending fire wood to market is excellent. There is on this place a considerable body of MARSH which might be converted into rice land; and I doubt not would be very productive. Fish and Oysters may be had in abundance, and the Oysters, for size and excellence of flavor, are surpassed by none in the State.
The improvements consist of a small Dwelling, Kitchen and all necessary out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary. The place possesses may advantages, which when viewed, cannot be overlooked by the most superficial observer. For health it is equaledby few locations in Eastern Carolina.
To any person wishing to secure a residence on the Sound the present opportunity should not be passed unheeded.
Dec. 11.—15-3m J. G. PICKETT.

THE FAYETTEVILLE & FAIR BLUFF STAGE
Via Lumberton and Leesville,

LEAVES FAYETTEVILLE every SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., and arrives at Fair Bluff, in time for the day trains, North or South.
LEAVES FAIR BLUFF on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the day trains, (say 2 P. M.) and arrives at Fayetteville next morning by 4 A. M.
FARE THROUGH $4. J. W. STEAGALL.
Jan. 11.—19-5t

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

NOTICE.
AS MR. W. L. JONES intends removing from this place to Florida in a few weeks, and has requested me to act as his agent, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Jones to present them, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
J. B. BROWN.
Westbrook P. O., Jan. 11th, 1856.—[19-4w.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation, situate in Bladen County, on Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, known as the Dr. Smith or McRee Place. The tract contains three hundred acres of fine FARMING LAND—has on it a tolerably good Dwelling House, and excellent out-houses—is within a mile and a half of a Primary and Classical School of the first rank, and in a neighborhood unsurpassed for morality, intelligence and sociability. It is well supplied with water, and has one or more good mill-seats.
The soil is better adapted to the growth of Scuppernong grapes, than any in the country. There are now upon it some twenty thrifty arbors; and in a few years it could be made to rival the hills of France. To any one wishing to engage in the wine business, a rare opportunity is offered. There is also an orchard of about 500 choice young apple trees, just commencing to bear.
The above property will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, on the first Monday in February next, if not previously disposed of.
Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Geo. W. White, Esq., at Elizabethtown, or the subscriber on the premises.
WILLIAM H. WHITE.
Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 4.[—18-4w.
[Fayetteville Observer copy four weeks, and send bill to this office.]

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. T. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

STOREHOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT BEAR SWAMP P. O., DUPLIN CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS TO retire to a more private life, offers for sale his STOREHOUSE and LOT, consisting of one acre of Land, on the East side of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 4 miles above Warsaw, and 5 miles below Faison's Depot, at which place is a good stand for a country store; there is now a Post Office at the place, which receives two mails per day, one from the South at 9 A. M., and the other from the North at 4½ P. M. The Storehouse is 24 by 16 feet, with a shed 24 by 12 feet, with a good brick chimney. Also, a Warehouse, 18 by 14 feet.
If application is made soon a small stock of goods, now on hand, can be bought very low with the premises, if desired. If application is not made by the 7th of January next, the goods will be sold at public auction, on the premises.
Dec 11.—15-tIF. L. R. LOFTIN.

BEAVER FELT HATS.
MISSES' and Infants' White Beaver Felt Hats. A small lot for sale at very low figures to close out.
Nov. 30th. SHEPARD & MYERS.

The President's Message.

The *Darlington Flag* thus speaks of it.

"To our judgement, the only question of concern to us is the preservation of those rights in the Union, on which the security of our social system and of our property depends. The President discusses this whole subject, under the constitutional theory of the Government, and the historical relations of slavery to the Union. Much as we have admired and trusted Mr. Pierce before, we never deemed him equal to this last crowning effort of exalted patriotism and comprehensive statesmanship. We have published at length this portion of the message. Every Southern man ought to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

In accordance with the usage of the Democratic party, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, will be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday Evening of March County Court, (the 11th) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on Wednesday, April 16th, and for the transaction of such other business as the Democratic citizens may deem necessary and proper.

☞ The Post Office known as "Straits," in Carteret County, N. C., has been discontinued.

☞ We would respectfully call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. L. McDonald, in this day's paper. We have the best of authority for stating that he is a gentlemen well worthy of patronage.

☞ Godey, for February, has also been laid upon our table. Godey is a great favorite with the ladies. It has its usual variety of light literature and plates. Price $3 per year.

Mrs. Duncan K. McRae, wife of the American Consul at Paris, was recently presented at Court to the French Empress, by Mr. Mason, the American Minister.

☞ A fire occured in the office of Wm. Utley, clerk of the County Court of Wake County, on Thursday night, 17th inst. It was soon discovered and extinguished. Some valuable papers and a record book were destroyed, and Mr. Utley considerably burnt in his hands.

☞ The friends of Dr. Whiteford Smith, will be pleased to learn that he has accepted the chair of English Literature in Wofford College, at Spartanburg, S. C., which was made vacant by the resignation of Rev. A. M. Shipp.

☞ Our old friend, A. Sherman, Esq., who used to figure considerably in our columns on agricultural subjects, paid us a visit yesterday morning, his first in this place. He has a number of valuable agricultural works with him for sale, and we have reason to believe that our friends interested in such matters would do well to give him a call at Harman's Hotel. He will shortly visit the adjoining counties, when the farmers will have an opportunity of supplying themselves.

☞ Advices from Port au Prince, received at Boston, state that there was a rumor current, to the effect that an engagement had taken place between the Haytiens and Dominicans, in which the former lost a large amount of provisions and ammunition. It was also reported that great dissatisfaction existed among the troops of the Emperor of Hayti, and that many had revolted.

☞ The German Volunteers and Wimington Light Infantry paraded on Wednesday. These two companies appear to be as well drilled as regular troops, and we look upon them as the pride of our town. At least our townspeople should feel proud of them in a military point of view at all events. May their years be of long duration.

But while we are speaking of the above two companies, we must not lose sight of another which made its appearance on our streets yesterday afternoon, we believe for the first time. We allude to the Juveniles—Wilmington Cadets—boys from 7 to — years of age, who have been placed under the tuition of Mr. James D. Radcliff. The little fellows were dressed in grey, with a black velvet stripe down the pants, and black cap. They acquitted themselves well, considering this was their first appearance before the public. Mr. Radcliff seems to have perfect control over them, every order being obeyed as quick as given, and apparently without a baulk.

Mr. R. certainly deserves the patronage of our citizens, and we have no doubt will receive large accessions to his school.

Quite a number of gentlemen were on Market street to witness the manœuvres of the little boys, and all appeared to be well pleased.

☞ The House of Representatives is still in a disorganized state. The vote taken on Saturday last shows no disposition on the part of the majority to bring matters to a close. The people are sick of this wrangling, and evidently place the responsibility where it belongs—upon the Anti-Nebraska party. The Union says, that "after a long discussion on Saturday, a resolution was adopted by 119 to 74, closing all debate and personal explanations for the ensuing week, unless by unanimous consent of the House." But one ballot was taken on the 19th, which resulted as follows: Banks, 94; Richardson, 67; Fuller, 31; Scattering, 8. Necessary to a choice 102.

The Union says:

"The recent action of the friends of Mr. Banks would seem to indicate that the House is to remain hopelessly disorganized, unless a Speaker shall be made, either directly or indirectly, by concession on the part of the Democrats or National Know Nothings. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Banks can never be the Speaker by the direct votes of either of these parties. His position on the paramount issue before the country is a barrier utterly impassable. Until Mr. Banks announced the revolting sentiment, a few days ago, as to the absorption of one of the races by the other, as the test of superiority, it was not impossible that a portion of the Democrats and National Know Nothings might yield to the passage of the plurality rule, although the possible result might have been the election of Mr. Banks. But since that avowal, which has so deeply shocked the moral sense of every national mind, we do not see how his friends can ever expect a Democrat or National Know Nothing, or, indeed, any one but an Abolitionist, to give a vote which could by possibility contribute to his elevation to the Speakership. At present, therefore, the three parties appear to be immovably determined upon adhering to their respective position and candidates than at any former stage of the contest; and, as a natural consequence, a feeling approaching to despair as to an organization now prevails."

UNFORTUNATE OCCURENCE.—We learn that a few days ago, a Mr. Horn, and a Mr. Green of this county, were making preparation at the house of Green for a deer-drive, when Mrs. Green was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of Horn's gun. He had placed the muzzle of his gun against the house, for the purpose of tightening the cap on the tube, when it suddenly fired.

Some three or four children were seriously wounded by the same discharge, but we learn they are recovering.

This again demonstrates the importance of caution by persons handling fire-arms.

Cleaveland, N. C., Times.

Democratic Convention of Tennessee.

The Democrats of Tennessee met in convention on the 8th of January at Nashville, and selected as electors for the State Hon. Wm. H. Polk and Hon. Isham G. Harris, leaving the electors for the districts to be chosen by the districts.

Civil War in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Advices from Kickapoo, announce that a conflict had taken place at Easton, in Kansas, between a company from Lawrence, under Captain Brown and the Kickapoo Rangers. A number of persons were killed, and several wounded on both sides. Many persons are flocking to Easton to take part in settling the affair. The disturbance is supposed to have originated at the election on the 15th inst.

The Kansas Difficulty.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The reported battle in Kansas proves to have been greatly exaggerated. None were killed, and only a few persons were slightly wounded.

Astronomic Progress.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review, in an article on the Plurality of Worlds, thus speaks of the comparatively recent date of astronomic discovery and the great progress it has made:

"It was reserved to the renowned Copernicus, some two centuries and a half ago, first distinctly to demonstrate that the apparent terrestrial plain was really a free and independent material mass, moving in a definite path through space. Then Newton explained that this independent mass moved through space because it was unsupported by props and chains; that, in fact, as a massive body, it is falling forever through the void, but that as it falls it sweeps round the sun in a never-ending circuit, attracted towards it by magnet-like energy, but kept off from it by the force of its centrifugal movement. Next, Snell and Picard measured the dimensions of the heavy and falling mass, and found that it was a spherical boby, with a girdle of 25,000 miles. Subsequently to this, Bailly contrived a pair of scales that enabled him approximately to weigh the vast sphere, and he ascertained that it had within itself somewhere about 1,256,195,670,000,000,000,000,000 tons of matter. To these discoveries Foucault has recently added demonstration to the actual sense of the fact that the massive sphere is whirling on itself as it falls through space, and round the sun, so that point after point of its vast surface is brought in succession into the genial influence of the sunshine, an investing atmosphere of commingled vapor and air is made to present clouds, winds and rain, and the invested surface to bear vegetable forms and animated creatures in great diversity.

"To Copernicus occurred also the idea that this heavy mundane sphere, which affords convenient and substantial support to the footsteps of man, might possibly be not the only body of this kind contained within the wide realms of universal space. He knew that if he could get far enough from its sunlit form, he must see it dwindle down to a shining point or star. He perceived that the transparent regions surrounding the earth are crowded with such shining points, which become visible when the observer is protected from the glare of the sun by the nocturnal shadow of the globe.

"He watched these shining star points night after night, until he ascertained that some amongst them, at least, move in space, as the earth does, and round the sun. From these simple data, with the bold dash of genius, he leaped at once to the conclusion that man's world was not solitary in the infinite wilderness of space; that it has companions and brethren amidst the shining hosts of the sky; that there are other orbs of substantial material, whirling in the sunshine, and capable of affording all the conditions which life of the highest kind needs for its development and support. Year after year, as fresh appliances have been brought to bear upon the advancement of astronomical science, new arguments have been furnished in favor of the sagacious surmise of Copernicus.

"So soon as the telescope was added to the instrument of man's research, new worlds and systems of worlds were revealed to him.

"In this way has gradually matured the idea that there are in the wide universe countless myriads of firmamental star clusters, which are themselves, severally, what the cluster is that is seen by the naked eye to spangle the surrounding heavens at night; that there are families of firmaments, as there are groups and associated clusters of stars or suns. But immediately upon the recognition of this idea followed, as a matter of course, the extension to these external firmaments of the same condition with which the near one has been already clothed. If they are all individually groups of mighty and ponderous suns, they too must be looked upon as having life associated with their substance. Either each of those stars must be a world inhabited by organization and sentient intelligence, or it must have its own special world brotherhood circling around its light giving orb. Such is the magnificent sketch which astronomy, whether in accordance with reality, or in error, has exhibited as her representation of nature—space that is immeasurable by the senses of man, containing ponderous orbs in myriads that cannot be numbered by his arithmetic, scattered hither and thither in connected and associated groups, and all, directly or indirectly, concerned in the development and maintenance of some form or other of organic life."

State Taxes.

The Raleigh *Standard*, says that blanks for the Comptroller of State have been printed, to be sent to the different clerks to make their returns on; and the following abstract of articles taxed, with the amount of taxes on them, will probably be interesting to tax payers.

On each $100 worth of land or town property, 12 cents; on each poll 40 cents; on interest received, and on dividends and profits in stocks, 3 per cent; on lawyers, doctors, &c., with salary or income of $500 a year, $3 each; on ditto of $1000, $5 each; on ditto of and $1500, $7 each; on ditto of $2000, $12 each; on ditto of $2500, $17 each; on ditto of $3000 or over, $22 each; on mortgages, &c., $1 each; on studs and jacks, $5, or over, as price per season; on capital in negro trade, 25 cts per $100; on capital in any other species of trade, 10 cts per $100; on marriage licenses, $1 each; on toll gates and bridges, $10 each; on gates across highways, $3 each; on ferries, five times the highest toll; on pistols and bowie knives, $1 each; on dirks and canes, 50 cts each; on gold watches, $1 each; on silver watches, 25 cents each; on harps, $2 each; on pianos, $1 each; on value of plate and jewelry, one per centum; on playing cards, 25 cts. per pack; on pleasure carriages of the value of $50, fifty cents; of the value of $100, $1; of the value of $200, $2; of the value of $300, $3, and of the value of $400 or over, $4.

Raleigh Standard.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Washington has arrived at New York with Southampton and London dates to the 5th inst. There is no news of special importance, except, perhaps, that peace rumours are growing less numerous. In London, on the 5th, consols were quoted at 8¾.

The London Times says that Naples had become favorably disposed toward the allies; and it was further rumored that she would send a contingent to the Crimea.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, says, that assurances have been again given in an official quarter of the resolution of France to carry on the war in the most rigorous manner, in the event of Russia not acceding to the proposition of the allies; and that the Emperor (Louis Napoleon) and the English are determined not to abate one iota of the terms on which peace shall be accepted.

GROSS SUPERSTITION.—At the execution of Hubbard, a few days ago, in Wabash county, Indiana, for the murder of the French family, after he was entirely dead the enclosure was taken down and more than five hundred persons went in and touched him, giving their reasons for so doing that it would in the future protect them from witchcraft. The rope that he was hung with, the crowd afterwards took, cut it up in small pieces, and divided it among them, to act as a charm in protecting them in the future from ague and all other diseases.—*Exchange.*

There is about as much truth in the above story as in the one recently told by the Pittsburg Gazette.—The Gazette says:

"A German, who was an inmate of the city poorhouse, had become deaf and dumb through intemperance and exposure, some four years ago, but on Friday last he suffered from severe headache, and water ran from his ears. The next day he recovered his speech pertectly, and in a few hours afterwards his hearing was entirely restored."

Hayti and St. Domingo.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Port au Prince advices to January 1st, confirm the defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans. Faustin managed to make his escape from the field. A reward of 10,000 doubloons was offered for his head. An intense feeling of hatred is manifested against him. If caught he would probably be shot by his own people.

Alliance Between Spain, England and France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the long-talked-of alliance between Spain, Great Britain and France, has been formally consummated—the first binding herself to send into the field fourteen to twenty thousand men in the Spring, and her interests, particularly in Cuba, to be protected by France and England.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—Henry S. Magraw, Democrat, is elected State Treasurer.

The Speakership.

Debate in the House of Representatives, Jan. 18th, 1856.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, rose to a privileged question. He moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution imbodying the plurality rule was rejected yesterday. He availed himself of the opportunity of the privileged question to place before the House and the country his views regarding the responsibility for the present disorganized condition of the House. In the year 1849, after the House had voted for three weeks, they found that they were in the same condition that the House now, after seven weeks' voting, found itself in. They saw that there was no one party in the House who had a sufficient number to elect, and the House now stood in that position.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked whether the gentleman was in order in moving a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday when he did not vote with the majority against the resolution.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, could not be interrupted, and moved another resolution of the same kind as that which was rejected yesterday. In 1849 the whig and democratic parties, by agreement in caucus, adopted the plurality rule, and in that way a Speaker was elected, and it met with the approval of the country. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COBB] had received the benefit of that resolution, and he stood, with his party who then established that precedent, opposed to it now. Its action would go down to all coming time in condemnation of that party. The republican party stood ready now to carry out the same principle that the democrats did in 1849, and he tendered to them their own policy, and said to the country that the republican party stood ready to adopt the rule which the democratic party adopted then, and for which they then had the approval of the country.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, wished to correct the statement of the gentleman and make a proper statement of the facts to go out to the country in connexion with the gentleman's remarks. He [Mr. GIDDINGS] had stated that the democratic party had, in 1849, adopted in caucus the plurality rule. The truth of the matter was simply this: that the plurality rule was adopted in caucus by the whig party, when it was reported by a committee of conference of the two parties, but it was rejected in the democratic caucus by a decided majority; and that afterwards it was offered in the House by a member of the democratic party, notwithstanding its rejection in their caucus, and was adopted by the votes principally of the whig party, with a minority of the democratic party. If the gentleman would examine the record, he would find that a majority of the democratic members of the House in 1849 voted against the adoption of the plurality rule, and would find also that there was no one more denunciatory and violent in his opposition to that rule than the gentleman himself. He [Mr. G.] had on that occasion offered a substitute to the rule, which, in substance, declared that it was wrong in principle, dangerous in tendency, and ought not to be adopted. One word in reference to the responsibility for the disorganization of the House, and he (Mr. C.) was done. The record of the House for the last few days exhibited this fact to the country—that the republican party, as they termed themselves, had it in their power to place in the Speaker's chair a member of their own party, who had at the commencement of the session received the highest number of the votes of that party for that position. The resolution offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THORINGTON] declaring Mr. CAMPBELL to be Speaker of the House had received, he believed, the votes of fifty members of the House. They were voting against that resolution 52 members of the so-called republican party—fifty-two of those who have heretofore been casting their votes for the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. BANKS;] and if they had voted for it instead of against it, the resolution would have been adopted, and Mr. CAMPBELL would have been elected Speaker of the House.—These gentlemen, therefore, placed themselves before the country in this position, that they are not content to organize the House with a member of their own party—a member who was the choice of a plurality of that party at the commencement of the session—nay, further, they prefer that Congress shoul remain disorganized, and the government cease to go on with its operations, than they should place a man of their own party, having the confidence of their party, agreeing with them in principle, and capable of discharging the duties of the office, in the Speaker's chair. Such is the record of this party. Their issue is Mr. BANKS and disorganization in preference to electing as presiding officer a member of their own party to whom they have urged no personal or political objection. The responsibility rested upon them, and they must justify their position before the country. It was not necessary, and he would not go into a discussion in reference to the plurality rule.—He would only point the gentleman from Ohio to his vote against that rule in 1849. He [Mr. GIDDINGS] was now in favor of it, because he was the recipient of the benefits of it; but he [Mr. C.] would not vote for it now. It never would receive his vote when its operation would inevitably be to place in the Speaker's chair the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. BANKS;] and he believed such was the determination of a majority of the House. If gentlemen were holding on, supporting Mr. BANKS, under the impression that the plurality rule would be finally adopted, and that gentleman elected, he gave it as his opinion that they were deceiving themselves. If they preferred BANKS and disorganization to one of their own party and organization, let them stand or fall upon the issue which they thus make before the House and the country.

Mr. GIDDINGS had not stated that the members of the Democratic party in the House in 1849 had voted for the resolution; he had only said that that party, acting as a party, not in the House, but in caucuss, had, in association with another party, adopted the plurality rule.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia. This is not a correct statement of the facts. I have already stated them to the gentlemen from Ohio as they occurred; and every member of this House who was a member at that time, and in that caucus, will bear me out in repeating the refutation of the charges made by the gentlemen.

Mr. GIDDINGS had only referred to what had been stated on the floor of the House at that time by a Democratic member, [Mr. Stanton,] and the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. COBB] had then sat in silence and heard that gentleman declare that it had been agreed upon by his party, and he did not deny it. He asked that gentleman whether he was prepared to do now what he was prepared to do then? He did not wish to arraign the gentleman or his party; but when they attempted to arraign his (Mr. G.'s) party, they said let the record be referred to.—He here read the following:

"Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, rose and said that he desired to present a proposition to the House. He presumed that, under the rule which had been adopted, it would not be in order to debate it. He would, however, be permitted to say that a proposition known to have been presented on the part of the committee appointed by the Whig caucus to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Democratic cacus"——

Here, said Mr. G., the gentleman was interrupted; and turning over a few pages further, he continued reading:

"The House had now reached the contingency contemplated in the proposition of Mr. Stanton. It had exhausted the three votings therein provided for without a result, and had arrived at that point where, in fulfilment of the agreement entered into between the two parties, a Speaker was to be elected by the plurality vote."

He called the attention of the House to the fact that the Democratic party then, acting as a party, had agreed with the Whig party, acting as a party, that the plurality rule should be adopted.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, desired to say that he was a member of that Congress, and attended the Democratic caucus, and he recollected distinctly that he opposed the plurality resolution when it was offered by Mr. Stanton in the caucus, and had not the slightest impression on his mind, that it was adopted by the caucus.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not want recollection; he had the record, and he meant to put it on the Democratic party.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, desired simply to say, in reference to the construction which the gentleman from Ohio placed upon the languge of Mr. Stanton—and he said it within the hearing of the gentleman and of the House—that there could not be found a single member of the 31st Congress who would rise and say that he believed, at that time, that Mr. Stanton intended to say before the House that the Democratic party had adopted the resolution in their caucus. It was well known then, as it was known now, and had been stated by his friend from Virginia and himself, that it had been rejected by the Democratic cacus. The construction which the gentleman from Ohio now sought to put upon the remarks of Mr. STANTON was the only foundation which he had for the charge made against the Democratic party, and he [Mr. GIDDINGS] knew, if he recollected what occurred at that time, that it was well understood in the House that the Democratic party had rejected it. Did the gentleman, or any member of the House, suppose that if the Democratic party had adopted that resolution in caucus, and then when it came before the House only some twenty members of that party had voted for it, and an overwhelming majority against it, such an evidence of bad faith would have passed by unnoticed? Could they believe that the country would have for a moment sustained Mr. Stanton in his assertion that the Democratic caucus had adopted the resolution; yet when they came into the House three-fifths of them had recorded their votes against it?

Mr. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia, said that when any gentleman asserted that the democratic party in caucus then agreed to adopt the plurality rule, he asserted that which was not true.

Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, was present at that time, and no such resolution as that referred to by the gentleman from Ohio was adopted by the democratic caucus, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, merely wished to state that from the remarks of Mr. Stanton it would be seen that he intended to say that the resolution had been adopted in the whig caucus, and had been reported to the democratic caucus by its committee appointed to confer with a similar committee of the whig party, but he never intended so assert before the House, nor did any member so understand him at that time, that the democratic party had adopted the resolution in caucus.

Mr. FULLER, of Maine, was one of the few democratic members who voted at that time, for the resolution and he did so knowing that it would elect the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COBB] Speaker.—Those of the democratic party who voted for it did so in direct opposition to the action of their caucus, which rejected it.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked the gentleman from Ohio to send to the Clerk's table the book which he had read the extract from, and allow the whole of it to be read. The record, as read by the gentleman from Ohio, did not show that it was Mr. Stanton who said that the two parties had entered into an agreement, but it was the remarks of the reporter, that "the House had now reached that contingency contemplated in the proposition of Mr. Stanton. It had exhausted the three votings therein provided for without a result, and had arrived at that point where, in fulfilment of the agreement entered into between the two parties, a Speaker was to be elected by a plurality vote;" and Mr. Stanton, as the gentleman from Ohio himself knew when he read it, had never made such a statement. He asked that the book might be sent to the Clerk's desk, that the Clerk might read it.

Mr. LETCHER said that the plurality resolution was adopted on the 27th of December, 1849, and five days afterwards the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GIDDINGS] himself made a speech in regard to the plurality rule. He called the attention of the House to what that gentleman said regarding the rule and the party who adopted it, reading:

"He [Mr. GIDDINGS] desired to say to the House and the country that the present occupant of the Speaker's chair held his office as the necessary result of the plurality rule. That rule had been forced upon us by the whig party, aided by some small portion of the members from the other side of the House." [Great laughter.]

He (Mr. L.) submitted that it did not become the gentleman from Ohio to rise in his place and undertake to charge that the democratic party had adopted that resolution, when he published and sent out to the country, on that occasion, a speech, revised and published in pamphlet form, in which he purported to give facts.

He called the attention of the House to another portion of the same gentleman's speech, that gentleman's speech, that gentleman now being in favor of the plurality rule. It read as follows:

"But the vote of a plurality of this body would, under the constitution, confer no right whatever to the office of Speaker. This was well understood by the House. The vote merely operated as a nomination, while the election was made by adopting the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanley.] That resolution was as follows:

"'*Resolved*, That the Hon. HOWELL COBB, a representative from the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, declared duly elected Speaker of the House for the 31st Congress.'

"This resolution gave him the office, constituted him the Speaker; without it he would have had no claim to the Speakership."

All that he had to say in regard to the matter was this: he put it to the gentleman from Ohio to say whether, if he could adopt the plurality rule in this body, he could ever elect Mr. BANKS Speaker? According to his principle, he declared it indispensable to constitute him such, and principles were immutable and unchangeable. If it was a sound principle then—and the gentleman was always for a strict adherence to principle—what had opened his eyes now? What had induced him to believe that what was wrong in 1849 was right in 1856? If the gentleman entertained the opinion now that he did then, could he complain of anybody in the House for opposing the plurality rule? Did he now believe that a majority upon this floor will, between this and the sound of the last trump, ever agree that BANKS shall be Speaker of this House?

Mr. GIDDINGS was understood to say that he believed that Mr. BANKS could not be elected by a majority vote.

Mr. LETCHER understood the gentleman to say that Mr. BANKS could not be elected, and yet, for the purpose of carrying out the very design which his friend from Georgia [Mr. COBB] had imputed to the other side, they insisted on BANKS and election, or disorganization without an election. They stood by that gentleman, and insisted on forcing him upon the House. He desired to know the reason of it. Was it because that gentleman had endorsed the sentiment announced in the House the other day of social and political equality between the white and the black races? Was it because they were desirous of seeing the problem worked out of a practical amalgamation?

Mr. BANKS. Do I understand the gentleman as saying that I announced that sentiment?

Mr. LETCHER. I say that the gentleman said there was a problem to be worked out in which it was to be ascertained which race would absorb the other.

Mr. BANKS had made no such declaration. He had expressed no opinion upon any question that the gentleman had pronounced upon. He had declared that he would wait before he gave a decivive answer upon the question; and, according to his understanding of language, the sentiments which the gentleman had attributed to him were not to be drawn from any just interpretation of what he had said. He knew perfectly well, and every man knew, that there was an inequality in the condition and in the present capacity of the two races, and he had never said that they were equal. As regarded the sentiment imputed to him by the gentleman from N. Carolina [Mr. CLINGMAN] the other day, he had disclaimed it on the instant it was presented, and he had to say that he never entertained or contemplated in his mind any such propositon or idea as that; but, so far as he was enabled to gather his idea from the language he had used, the theory of the amalgamation of the races was as ineffably repugnant to his mind as it was to the gentleman from Virginia, the gentleman from North Carolina, or any other gentleman in the House or in the United States.

Mr. LETCHER desired to read the language that the honorable gentleman had employed in his discussion, prefacing the reading with the single remark that here was a report of the gentleman's remarks deliberately corrected by himself, and prepared for publication, so that they were stamped with all the solemnity that could be given them by the most careful and anxious reflection. The gentleman had said:

"I have to say in this matter that I accept the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. In regard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance. So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race of this continent or any other part of the world is equal to the white race can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give a decisive answer."

If, then, the negro was to be absorbed or to disappear, how was it to be done, [great laughter]; or, if the converse of the proposition was true, and if the white race was to disappear in the black, how was it to be done?

Mr. BANKS called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that he had then said that it was a matter which he would not undertake to determine.

Mr. LETCHER. Then, why undertake to speak of the probable absorption of the one or the other?

Mr. BANKS. I have not spoken of the probable absorption of the one or the other.

Mr. LETCHER. Then, the gentleman has given this thing some study and attention, for it so appears in the extract I have read.

Mr. BANKS. The gentleman misrepresents my language. I do not assert that I have given it study.

Mr. LETCHER. I will read it to the House, and then let them judge from the gentleman's own words. Reading:

"So far as I have studied the subject, [great laughter,] it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race of this continent or any other part of the world is equal to the white race can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait [for what, sir?] until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give a decisive answer."

Mr. GIDDINGS desired in as quick a manner as possible to reply to the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. JONES.] He sought no advantage here——

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky, with the permission of the gentlemen from Ohio, would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BANKS] whether his speech, as it appeared in the Globe, was correctly reported?

Mr. BANKS did not hear the gentleman's question.

Mr. GIDDINGS had the floor, and could not yield it. He would say to the gentleman from Tennessee that what he had read as the remarks of Mr. Stanton was reported as his remarks, and what he had read as the record of the proceedings at the time was made by the reporter, and he read it as such. He repeated that the democratic party in caucus, speaking through its committee, did agree to the plurality resolution. He did not represent, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COBB] intimated, that the democratic party had voted for the resolution in the House; he had only intended to say that that party had constituted a committee with power to enter into such an agreement, and he now asked the gentleman from Georgia if such was not the case?

Mr. EDMUNDSON wanted to let the gentleman from Ohio know that he was telling what was not true. He (Mr. E.) would state the facts from his own knowledge. A committee was appointed by the democratic party to meet a similar committee of the whig party, and those committees, after a conference, reported in favor of the resolution, and recommended their respective parties to pass it. The democratic party met in caucus and voted down the resolution, and refused to adopt it. Any gentleman who would make a statement in conflict with that would state what was not true, and would know at the time he was stating it that he was saying what was not true.

Mr. GIDDINGS was understood, in reply, to quote the lines of Shakspeare's Brutus—

"Go show your slaves how choleric you are, and make your bondmen tremble"—

but don't come here——

Mr. EDMUNDSON, (advancing towards Mr. GIDDINGS.) What does the gentleman say?

Mr. GIDDINGS was stating facts, and wished to enter into no conflict with the gentleman. Let the gentleman keep cool.

Mr. EDMUNDSON wanted the gentleman to tell the truth.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not want any misrepresentations on either side. There had been a committee appointed in the House by the Democratic party to confer with a committee appointed by the Whig party. He had said nothing of what had been done outside of the hall, except what appeared on the record, and it appeared from that that the two committees did agree that the plurality rule should be adopted. Each committee spoke for its party, and appeared, and so far as the record was concerned it stood, that the Democratic party approved the rule.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, remarked that when the gentlemen from Ohio stated that the Democratic party had adopted, as a party, the plurality rule, he had only denied the statement. When the gentleman read the language of Mr. Stanton to show that that gentleman made the statement of that fact to the House and the country, he had stated it was a misconstruction of the language of Mr. Stanton, and must be so from the facts. He now desired to show to the House that, if the gentleman from Ohio in his first remarks—and he trusted that they would stand reported as they were made—had confined himself to what Mr. Stanton had said, and not have put into the mouth of that gentleman, as he understood him, and he was understood by the House, the language used by the reporter, there would not have been one particle of evidence to sustain the charge he had made.

Mr. GIDDINGS. If the gentleman will refer to the remarks made by the reporter he will find that I have read them as they appear there.

A VOICE. No doubt he will, and laughter.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said that if the gentleman had merely read the remarks of Mr. Stanton, commencing with "I desire to present a proposition to the House," &c., and had stopped there, every member of the House would have said that he had not introduced one particle of evidence from the record to sustain the charge made by him that Mr. Stanton, upon the floor of the House, had said that the plurality rule was the result of the action of the democratic caucus. It was, therefore, necessary to read the following language, and when it was read he (Mr. C.) supposed, as did the House, that the gentleman was reading the language of Mr. Stanton. The remarks he had made in reply was a comment upon it, and he stated then that no such construction was intended by Mr. Stanton to be placed upon what he then said, because it was wholly inconsistent with the truth and history of the case.

Mr. C. here read the remarks of the reporter which we give above. He said that the gentleman from Ohio had laid great stress upon the language in reference to the agreement between the two parties that a Speaker was to be elected by the plurality rule.—There was the strength of this case, and that was the point that he made. He (Mr. C.) asked the House—and he put it to the candor of every man—whether, at the time the declaration was made by the gentleman, it was not their understanding that the language he had just read was the language of Mr. Stanton? He asked whether the gentleman from Ohio did not so intend it to be understood? If he did intend it, it was an effort to falsify the record upon which he was standing.

Mr. C. continued at some length, showing that the plurality rule had then, as he had stated, been adopted by a large majority of the whig party, who adopted it in caucus, together with a small portion of the democratic party, who had voted for it in caucus, but, where a majority voting against it, it had been rejected.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied, trying to defend himself from the charge of falsifying the record.

Mr. ORR stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Stanton, who was inside the Hall of the House, and he had authorized him to say that when the proposition to adopt the plurality rule was submitted to the democratic caucus it was promptly rejected and repudiated by them, and that in offering it to the House he did it upon his own individual responsibility.

Artificial Diamonds.

On account of its hardness, transparency, brilliancy and rarity, the diamond has always been regarded as one of the most valuable of the precious stones. It has long been known to consist of pure carbon in a crystalline state. Chemically, it differs little from charcoal, black-led, or lamp-black; it may be readily burned in oxygen gas, and the resulting compound is carbonic acid—precisely what arises from the combustion of charcoal. In view of these facts, the production of diamonds in the laboratory has long been thought possible, and at length this wonderful achievement crowned the labors of the chemist.—From a charcoal prepared from crystalized sugar, M. Despretz has produced crystals of carbon having all the properties of the diamond. This result was obtained by the long-continued action of the galvanic battery. The crystals are microscopic, but clearly recognised as octahedra, some black, others transparent. Gauden, the famous lapidary, found these crystals to cut diamonds and rubies like powdered diamond itself. It yet remains as an achievement of chemical science to produce these crystals of a size sufficient for ornamental purposes — then will be found the "philosopher's stone," sought in vain for ages.

LEINAD.

FIRE AT THE SUMMIT.—The residence of the late Ben. Edwards, at the Summit, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, three miles south of Gaston, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 16th inst.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856.

SENATE.—Petitions from Naval officers in regard to the action of the Naval Board, were presented and referred. Several remedies for the mistakes of the Board were discussed. The Senate then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyce made an ineffectual attempt to rescind the resolution prohibiting debate. Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, that if no Speaker is elected by next Monday, the members will resign, and the House adjourn till the second Monday in May. The resolution was laid on the table by 26 majority. Mr. Snead proposed that each party select two members from each of the opposing parties, who should be considered the only candidates; these to be ballotted for, dropping the lowest at each ballot, till an election is effected. The resolution was laid on the table.

The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result:

Banks, 92; Richardson, 66; Fuller, 31; Pennington, 2; Campbell, 3; scattering 2. Necessary to a choice 99

Mr. Rust proposed that the present candidates all withdraw—as they were obstacles to the organization of the House. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Pennington consented, but their friends refused. The proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Carlisle submitted a resolution declaring Mr. Smith of Virginia, Speaker. The resolution was rejected, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyce offered the following:

"Whereas, our relations with Great Britain are of the most threatening character, indicating we may be upon the eve of most startling events; and, whereas, it is the imperative duty of this House, at this juncture of imminent peril, not to abdicate its great mission, but to fulfil it by organizing, if possible, on such basis as will give peace to our distracted country, and enable it to present an undivided front to the common enemy—

"*Resolved*, That the conservative elements of the House should unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker who will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves and the sword for the stranger."

Mr. Stephens asked for an explanation of the facts on which the gentleman made his announcement.

Objections were made to the resolution. On motion of Mr. Morgan the resolution was laid on the table. An ineffectual effort was made to adopt the plurality rule. The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result: Banks 91, Richardson 67, Fuller 29, Campbell, of Ohio, 5, scattering 3. The House then adjourned.

Our Relations with England.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, Dec. 24.

The advices received to-day from the United States are silent as to the President's message; but we learn that despatches have been received from Mr. Buchanan relating to the conduct of the British Minister at Washington, in which it is announced that the English government had declined giving the explanations which have been demanded by the President regarding the alleged violation of the American neutrality laws by the British agents. We trust that this statement, although alleged to be "beyond the possibility of cavil," is not correct, and that our government has not been so unwise as to wound the sensibilities of the United States, by refusing to grant what they have a right to demand. The British Minister at Washington, as we have said from the first, is accused of having violated the laws of the country in which he was exercising the trust of an ambassador, and of having committed an offence which, as rendering the offender subject to imprisonment, was certainly not among that class of derelictions for the commission of which a British representative could be held excused. Mr. Crampton, although not publicly impeached, is openly charged with having taken advantage of his position as a foreign Court to transgress and encourage others to violate the laws of the country in which he is resident. To this charge Mr. Crampton has as yet vouchsafed no answer. The United States government, therefore, reasonably asks for explanation and satisfaction.

Mr. Crampton has hitherto, by the manner in which he has discharged the important functions entrusted to him secured the esteem of every member of the Cabinet at Washington, and generally of the American people; and when the accusations were brought against him, his simple denial would have no doubt been satisfactory to the American government. The British Minister, however, refused to make any answer to the charges until he had communicated with the government at home, and having so communicated, finally decided upon saying nothing, either in explanation extenuation, or defence of his conduct. What other course was open to the United States government than to require from the British government the explanations which the British Minister refused to give? And what reason can possibly induce the British government to decline giving such explanation? Either Mr. Crampton has transgressed the neutrality laws of the United States or he has not. If he has not, what so easy as to say so? Why has the settlement of this matter been delayed so long? Why leave so unpleasant a question an open one just previously to the publication of the President's message? This document has, no doubt, been delayed until Mr. Buchanan's despatches arrived, so that the dispute between the two governments could have been referred as past, unmentioned at all. But if the report to which we have directed attention be true, and the British government have really declined to give the required explanation, we cannot be surprised if such conduct, alluded to in the message with asperity, and the dismissal of Mr. Crompton should close the first scene of a very unpleasant if not discreditible transaction.

Fatal Affray at Chapel Hill.

We learn that on Sunday night last, a quarrel arose between Mr. Reid, a law student at our University, and a man by the name of Cheek, living in the village of Chapel Hill. It seems that Cheek raised a chair to strike Reid, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and fired three ball's into Cheek, killing him instantly. Mr. Reid was arrested and gave bail in $2,500.—*Goldsboro' Tribune, 24th inst.*

Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The court martial effected an organization to-day, and proceeded to the trial of Commander Ritchie, who pleaded not guilty.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

Sampson Fair.

A list of Premiums awarded at the 1st annual Fair of the Sampson Agricultural Society, held in Clinton, the 6th and 7th of December, 1855.

1st Division—Agricultural Products.

Indian Corn or Maize: John B Melvin, John R Beaman, Thomas Mathis, J B Cox, 1st premium.

A large White Corn: Luke A Powell, 2nd premium, E Peterson, not quite equal to Powell, J C Williams, 2d do; R C Holmes, Nehemiah Chesnutt, 1st premium.

A hard flinty Corn: Jacob Newman, 1st premium.

A variegated Corn: Isaac W Lane, 1st premium.

Hominy Corn: G W Hobbs, 1st premium.

Canadian Corn—Meal of the same, Bolted Meal, very fine: John C Williams, 1st premium.

There were a few ears of corn by some person, not labelled, very good.

Wheat: Isaac W Lane, Jacob Newman, Wm A Faison, 1st premium; J B Cox, 2d do.

Spring Wheat: Elias Faison, 1st premium.

Isaac W Lane had a half barrel of Flour put up at his mill, equal to Superfine or Family, entitled to the 1st premium.

Oats: There was but 1 specimen, by E Peterson, 1st premium.

Rice: Wm Williamson, 1st premium, R C Holmes, 2nd premium. Mr. Holmes made 135 bushels to the acre, and half the rice not being quite so heavy as Mr. Williamson's. Williamson's not measured.

Cotton: Dr Thos Bunting one bale, 1st premium, William Kirby, best specimen of Cotton plant, it being 12 feet high, 1st premium.

Potatoes: R C Holmes, J C Williams, Dr. Thos Bunting, J Bryant, a single potatoe weighing eight pounds, 1st premium.

Pumpkins: a lot of these were exhibited by John L Boykin, sixty-seven in number, and weighing 1386 pounds, all raised from one vine, 1st premium.

Moha Grass Seed: E Peterson, 1st premium.

James H Stevens made from one acre of low land 67½ bush. corn, 1st premium.

Committee: I W Lane, John Boykin, Sr., John L Boykin, Thomas Ashford and Dr. Thos Bunting.

2d division—horses and mules.

Underwood & Boykin, best Stallion, 1st premium.

Brood Mares: Wm A Faison, bay Mare, 1st premium; Wm A Faison, grey Mare, 2d premium; G. W. Hobbs, sorrel Mare, diploma. Thos I Faison entered a thorough-bred Fillie: no premium awarded.

Colts under two years old: W W Ingram, bay Colt, 1st premium; Jacob Newman, brown Colt, 2d premium.

Colts under three years old: W P Hobbs, bay Fillie, 1st premium; W C Draughorne, black Fillie, 2d premium; W Allred Johnson, grey Fillie, diploma; James Vann, bay Horse Colt, 1st premium; James Armstrong, bay Horse Colt, 2d premium; John Hardin, bay Horse Colt, diploma.

Best pair Horses: Lewis M Boykin, pair grey horses, 1st premium; Jas C Williams, pair sorrell horses, 2d premium.

Single Horse in Harness: Owen Fennell, bay horse, 1st premium.

Best Saddle Horse: Frank Williamson, bay horse, 1st premium; Dr W J Thompson, bay horse, 2d premium; N. C. Peterson, bay mare, diploma.

Best Mules: W H Morisey, Mule two years old, 1st premium; J R Beaman, pair Mules, 1st premium.

Jacks: M J Faison, Jack, 1st premium.

Committee—A B Chesnutt, Jas C Williams, W C Draughorne, J Shaw, Curtis Thompson, G W Crumpler, and Wm Ashford.

3d division—hogs and cattle.

M J Faison: Bull, 1st premium.

Wm Faison: Bull Calf, 1st premium.

G W Hobbs: do do 2d premium.

F Faison: best Milch Cow, (blooded,) 1st premium.

Alfred Johnson: 2nd best do do do, diploma.

A A McKoy: best Milch Cow, (native,) 1st premium.

A Johnson: best Heifer Calf, 1st premium.

A N Mathis: 2nd best do do, diploma.

Dr Thos Bunting: Yoke of Oxen, 1st premium.

There were fine specimens of stock of Cattle, deserving commendation, exhibited by Wm Faison, Wm A Faison, Thomas I Faison, Mrs Slade of Rockingham, Charles A Harrison, John Boykin, Sr., and others.

James C Williams: Boar, 1st premium.

E Peterson: do, 2nd premium.

E L Perkins: do, diploma.

E Peterson: Sow and Pigs, 1st premium.

Jas T Mathis: do, 2nd premium.

D W Cromartie: do, diploma.

W C Draughon: Pair Pigs, 1st premium.

R C Holmes: do do, 2nd premium.

Curtis Thomson: Fat Hog, 1st premium.

E Peterson: Lot of Fat Hogs, 4 in number, 1st premium.

The exhibition of Hogs was good, and besides those entitled to premiums, Messrs G W Hobbs, J F Shines, and N C Faison showed excellent specimens.

Committee—P Murphy, Alfred Johnson, William Williamson, Wm Ashford, Thos I Faison, and J B Cox.

4th division—poultry.

Wm Faison, pair Poland Geese, 1st premium: Wm Faison, pair Silver Sea Brights, 1st premium: Wm Faison, pair Golden do do, 1st premium; Wm Faison, pair Sumatra Games, 1st premium; Wm Faison, pair fan-tail Pigeons, 1st premium; Wm Faison, 2nd best pair Bramah Chickens, Wm Faison: Dr H A Bizzell, pair Shanghaes, 1st premium: Dr Thos Bunting, pair Arrington Games, 1st premium; W A Faison, pair Grey Games, 1st premium: J C Holmes, pair African Bantums, 1st premium; A A McKoy, pair Darcan of Shanghae, 1st premium; Dr W G Micks, pair young Shanghae, 1st premium; R R Williams, one white Pea Fowl, 1st premium; Wm Williamson, pair Pea Fowls, 1st premium; Wm Williamson, pair native Chickens, 1st premium; F B Millard, 2nd best pair Arrington Games, diploma; Thos Moore, 2nd best pair Grey Games, diploma; J M Moseley, pair Java Bantums, 1st premium; J F Shines, pair Ducks, 1st premium; J F Shines, 2nd best pair young Shanghaes, diploma; R C Holmes, best pair do do, 1st premium; A Holmes, 2nd best pair old Bramahs, diploma: Thos Chesnutt, pair old Bramahs, 1st premium; G W Hobbs, pair native Geese, 1st premium; J F Shines, pair young Bramahs, 1st premium.

Committee—F J Faison, Lott Rich, W S Hines, John Carr, E Peterson, and J M Moseley.

5th division—ladies' exhibits of domestics.

Mrs Eliza Fryer, quilt, first premium; Mrs Asia Faison, aged 69 years,) quilt second do; Mrs S A Smith, quilt, diploma; Mrs R C Holmes, counterpane, first premium; Mrs Mathis, do, second do; Mrs S A Faison, do, diploma; Mrs Owen Fennell, piano cover, first premium; Miss C E Mathis, do, second do; Miss Laura Murphy, ottoman, first do; Miss Kate Jarman, do, 2nd do; Mrs Owen Fennell, do, diploma; Miss B Smith, embroidered vest, first premium; Miss M E Vann, do, 2nd do; Miss Susan E Rhodes, worked collar, first do; Miss Cleopatra Nixon, do do, 2nd do; Miss Ann V Moore, do do, diploma; Miss M Vann, embroidered handkerchief, first premium; Miss Laura Murphy, do do, 2d do; Miss Ann E Rhodes, do do, diploma; Mrs J C Knight, carpeting, first premium; Miss Annie L Holmes, embroidered shoes, do do; Miss Susan E Rhodes, embroidered scarf, do do; Miss Carrie Bunting, hair wreath, do do; Miss C Nixon, watch case, do do; Miss Anna Ray, do do, 1st premium; Mrs Ann Badger, loaf cake, first do; Mrs A Faison, do do, first do; Mrs E J Beatty, preserved citron, 1st do.

6th division—dairy.

Mrs Isaac W Lane, jar butter, 1st premium; Mrs W A Faison, do do, 2d premium; Mrs Wm Faison, do do, diploma.

Committee—L C Hubbard, Mrs A Johnson, Mrs Wm Ashford, Mrs J R Beaman, Mrs P I Faison, Mrs J B Cox, Mrs Thos I Faison and Mrs W C Draughon.

7th division—fruit and fruit trees.

J H Stevens, large yellow apples, 1st premium; Mrs L Underwood, do do do, diploma; Dr H A Bizzell, brandy peaches, 1st premium; Dr Wm McKoy, do do, diploma; G W Hobbs, lot of fine grafts, 1st premium; Dr H A Bizzell, lot of fine grafts, hunge, 1st premium; Dr H A Bizzell, large pear, 1st premium; Dr H A Bizzell, Cois transparent bearing cherry, 1st premium; John C Williams, lot of mulberry, 1st premium; T K Faison, one fine watermellon, diploma; John Moore, do do do, diploma; Messrs Hobbs and Jas Chesnutt, a lot of fine apples, both deserving notice, but, unfortunately, were taken away before the committee had to examine them; I W Lane, one bushel of apples, 1st premium.

Committee—J R Beaman, Dr C T Murphy, R F Boykin, W A Faison and Amos Royal.

8th division—flowers.

Mrs A A McKoy, 1 vase of Flowers, 1st premium; Mrs A McKoy, Japonica, 1st premium; Mrs A A McKoy, Apple Geranium, 1st premium; Mrs A A McKoy, Poppenyae, 1st premium; Mrs A A McKoy, Wax Plant, 1st premium; Mrs Hawley, 1 Rope Cactus, 1st premium; Mrs Hawley, Triangular Cactus, 1st premium; Mrs Hawley, Night-blooming Cereus, 1st premium, Mrs Beatty, 1 Oleander, 1st premium; Mrs Beatty, Rose Geranium, 1st premium.

Committee—Dr H A Bizzell, Mrs T J Boykin, Mrs J C Holmes and Mrs H A Bizzell.

9th division—agricultural implements

Johnson & Chesnutt, Plow, 1st premium; Johnson & Chesnutt, Harrow, 1st premium.

Committee—Wm Faison, Joel Hines, R C Holmes, Whitley Royal, John C Williams and S R Ireland

10th division—harness.

James Vann, set of Harness, 1st premium.

Committee—W H Smith, N C Faison, J T Moulton and Abraham Hobbs, Sr.

11th division—cabinet work.

Dr H A Bizzell, Cradle, 1st premium; John Moore, Work Stand, 1st premium; John Moore, Ladies' Work Box, 1st premium; R K Williams, Wood Stirrup, 1st premium; Ishmaelitan, Bedstead, 1st premium; A Johnson, Show Case, 1st premium.

Committee—S B Killet and B R Hood.

12th division—bacon.

R C Holmes, two year old Hams, first premium; T K Faison, one year old Hams, first premium; J B Cox, one year old Hams, second premium; J C Williams, one year old Hams, diploma.

Committee—A G Herring, Thos Ward, J Royal and C A Faison.

13th division—carriages.

R C Holmes, Pleasure Buggy, 1st premium

T & N Frazier, Two Horse Wagon, 1st premium; D W Cromartie, Four do do do do.

Committee—Dr A Holmes, D W Cromartie, W L Underhill and Dr E L Perkins.

14th division—vegetables.

J F Boykin, the tallest colewort, (8 feet 8 in. high,) 1st premium; J R Beamen, do (8 feet 2 in. high,) 2nd do; Dr H A Bizzell, largest head, 1st premium; Dr H A Bizzell, Dutch cabbage, 1st premium; Dr H A Bizzell, drumhead cabbage, 1st premium; Dr H A Bizzell, mountain savoy, 1st premium; Dr H A Bizzell, green curl, 1st premium; A Johnson, turnips, 1st premium; Dr Bunting, turnips, 2nd premium; J H Stevens, turnips, diploma.

A great many other very fine turnips were exhibited by Messrs. Lane, Draughon, Cromartie, Williams, Melvin and others worthy of notice.

J B Cox, sweet potatoes, 1st premium; Dr bunting, lot sweet potatoes, first premium.

Very fine potatoes were also exhibited by Messrs. Holmes, Draughon and Williams

I W Lane, radishes, first premium; R C Holmes, okra, 1st premium; Dr W G Micks, Celery, first premium.

Committee—Dr T J Boykin, C H Stevens and James A Moore.

15th division—painting and wax works.

Mrs L C Graves, 1 stand of fruit, water color, first premium.

Mrs L C Graves, one land scape, niagra falls, oil, first premium.

Mrs L C Graves, one basket of fruit, pastille, first premium.
Mrs L C Graves, 1 crayon, 2nd premium.
" " " 1 portrait, diploma.
" " " 1 wax fruit, 1st premium.
Miss Frank Porter, 1 portrait, " "
" Kate Jarman, landscape, diploma.
" Sarah Rayner, 1 " "
" Kate Wright, pastelle, "
Mrs W A Faison, 3 paintings, water color, diploma.
" E. F. Shaw, 1 landscape, "

Committee: Dr H A Bizzell, Mrs B A Moseley, Mrs J A Moore, Mrs Isham Royal, Mrs Owen Fennell and Mrs J M Moseley.

16th Division—Trotting Match.

J C Williams, pair horses, 1st premium; Dr A Holmes do do 2nd premium; R E Holmes do do diploma; Owen Fennell, single horse, harness, 1st premium; Thos Fryer, do do do, 2nd premium; L Hodges, do do do, diploma. Thomas Moore, Esq., Owen Holmes and others had fine horses on the track, but unfortunately, were not timed.

Trotting under the saddle: J C Williams, 1st premium; G Williams, 2nd premium; W C Draughon, W. Kirby and D W Cromartie, diploma; D W Cromartie, best trotting mule harness, 1st premium.

Committee: Hinton Carr, Owen Holmes and F Pugh.

Pacing Match: Jas Vann, Jr., 1st premium; Burris Baden, 2nd premium.

Committee: D A Thomson, W Kirby and R A Moseley.

17th Division—Discretionary Premiums.

P Murphy, one wide board sawed at his mill, diploma; B R Hood, machine for cutting and trimming spokes, first premium; Johnson & Chesnutt, sauges cutter and stuffer, would be entitled to a premium, but manufactured out of the State; B R Hood, ground auger, diploma; W T Beaman, spirit barrel, first premium; John B Lane, lady's stirrup, diploma; Master J W Cox, 4 goats, first premium; Noah Mitchell, pair horse shoes, first premium; David Gee, moleskin hat, first premium; David Gee, farmer's hat, first premium; David Gee, extra wool hat, first premium; John H Page, pair window sashes, diploma.

Committee: Owen Fennell, Dr W McKoy, T C Holmes, W L Devane, P H Holmes and W H Stevens.

There were a great many other articles of various kinds on exhibition, many of which were equally deserving with the above; but as they were not specified on the advertised list, the Committees thought it better not to notice them, as they could not possibly do so without transcending too far the list of premiums offered. This was particularly the case in the ladies department, which reflected the highest honor on old Sampson, and most emphatically shows that we cannot only compare favorably elsewhere, but in many respects excel in useful arts. We have only to continue the good work with the energy and zeal which characterized its commencement and success and triumph must ultimately crown our endeavors.

WM. KIRBY, Secretary.

From the Boston Post.

The Speakership.

The debate in the house on Wednesday possessed more than ordinary interest. Our Washington correspondent has sketched its main features, and commented on the capital speech of Mr. Caruthers, a whig of Missouri. He did not purpose so much to explain why he had voted for Mr. Richardson, as to show why he could not vote for others. Mr. Fuller was elected on the anti-Nebraska issue, beating in the canvass Mr. Wright, who, in the last congress, was sound on the Kansas and Nebraska question.—Mr. Fuller was questioned as to whether he would vote for a restoration of the Missouri restriction, and Mr. Caruthers thus spoke of his reply:—

"I heard it and I marked it well, and upon it rests my eternal opposition to his election as speaker. He replied that he was in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction; that if he had been in the last congress, he would have been opposed to the Kansas Nebraska bill; and that he was in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction, if it could be done; but as it could not be done, as a practical statesman, he was against all agitation. This may suit other gentlemen; it does not suit me. I want a man who co-operates with me to stand upon some principle upon which I can meet him.

The principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill are right, or they are wrong. If they are right, those of us who sustained that bill acted rightly. If they are wrong, we acted wrongly. If it was right to repeal the Missouri compromise, then that repeal should stand. If it was wrong, he is a coward who declares it wrong and does not declare for restoring it. [Loud applause on the floor.

Mr. Cox asked Mr. Caruthers whether there was no whig in the house for whom he would vote? Mr. Caruthers replied as follows:—

"I tell him there is no whig—none, sir. Mr. Humphrey Marshall, who was first voted for by the 'South Americans,' as they have been called, is a whig.—Do you tell me that a *know nothing* is a whig.—(Loud laughter, and much applause on the floor and in the galleries.) Why, sir, (turning to Mr. Cox) the Philadelphia convention of last year, in their platform, which you have been swearing by ever since you have been a member of this congress, declared that both the old parties—the democratic and the whig—were so corrupt that such pure gentlemen as they were, could not act with them; and yet you arraign me as a whig for not having voted for Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky!"

Further along in the debate Mr. Caruthers spoke as follows:

"The gentleman asks me where the whig party is I might tell him there was one Pythagoras, who entertained the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and that when the whig party died, the soul of that party went into the present democratic party. [Great laughter.] I saw during the last summer a great field of fight opened; and we were calm lookers on. I looked over the whole field of fight for a whig banner. I looked to the gallant, glorious old Tennessee. I saw no whig banner there. In that canvass for governor there was no whig candidate—no man carrying the whig colors. Casting my eyes from Tennessee, I looked over to the State from which the gentleman himself hails—to the gallant, noble, revered old Kentucky. What did I see there? The old banner under which I had rallied from the days of my childhood, and which had ever been borne aloft by her gallant son—where was it? It was trailing ingloriously over the grave of the immortal Clay.—And when you bring down that banner upon the grave of Clay, could I believe that the whig party still existed? Sir, I did not believe it. If you could take down that banner and fold it quietly over the grave of that immortal patriot and statesman—the first statesman of his times, the most eloquent man of any time, and the greatest party leader of all the world—and he could rest well under it—could I, in the State of Missouri, believe that the whig party was dead? Sir, do you believe it is dead?"

Towards the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Caruthers said:

"I vote for no man who is not content to leave all these questions of slavery on the great doctrine of non-intervention. I vote for no man, Mr. Clerk, who will not give to the people of the territory—to the people to be affected by it—to the people who go from your States, where they have rights, into your territories, where they lose none of those rights—the rights of self-government. I vote for no man who will not recognize in the government of the territories the great doctrine on which your whole government rests—the doctrine that the people are capable of self government, and that the people are the best governors of themselves. Holding these doctrines, I could not vote for Mr. Fuller."

A lengthy, well-written article has been published in Galignani's Messenger, in Paris, recently, in reply to the false and malicious insinuations of the London papers in regard to the American question. The article is a kind of retrospect, going as far back as John Adams's administration, citing innumerable instances where Democratic administrations have strenuously put down filibustering expeditions, and, at all times, shown a just and firm opposition to their formation. In conclusion, the writer speaks as follows:

"A variety of disingenuous and deceptive expedients is employed by the British press to decry the men and measures of the American administrations and parties that happen to be obnoxious to them, at a particular juncture or in reference to a particular British interest. Statements and arguments addressed to our prejudices, wishes and wants are usually more powerful, than such as appeal only to our reason and judgment. The opposition journals in the United States supply abundant aliment for the prejudices originally roused or created in the British public, by the London editors and their correspondents. These writers quote as American sentiment and testimony—as the voice of the people, or the sound and substantial classes—what is merely the invention of party calculators or the spite or passion of party combatants, reckless of all justice to adversaries and of the character of their country.

The London Times of the 4th inst. asserts that Mr. Cushing has undergone in the United States the penalty of universal repudiation; that he is ruppdiated and disavowed by his own colleagues. These allegations are wholly untrue. They can be vouched only by the rigmarole of the New York Herald, and the authority of a few of the prints fiercely hostile to the administration, and to Mr. Cushing in particular, as he is one of the strongest and most influential intelligences of the Democratic party. You may be certain that he has taken no step, used no language, not previously sanctioned by the President and the whole Cabinet. The Journal of Commerce, of New York, which is inferior to no other American gazette in judgment, knowledge, independence, and deliberateness, formerly justifies the proceedings and tone of the Attorney-General. It is well affected to Great Britain, and has been, from the outset, on the side of the Allies in the contest with Russia."

The Man that Kissed the Three Girls.

A young man who boarded at a house in the country where were several coy damsels, who seemed to imagine that men are terrible creatures, whom it was an unpardonable sin to look at, was one afternoon accosted by an acquaintance, and asked what he thought of the young ladies with whom he boarded?

He replied that they were very shy and reserved.

"So they are," returned the other, "and so much so, that no gentleman could ever get near enough to tell the color of their eyes."

"That may be," said the boarder, quickly, "but I will stake a million that I can kiss all three without any trouble."

"That you cannot do," cried his friend, "it is an achievement which neither you nor any other man can accomplish."

The other was positive, and invited his friend to witness his triumph. They entered the room together, and the three girls were all at home sitting beside their mother, all looking as prim and demure as John Rogers at the stake.

Our hero assumed a very grave aspect, even to dejection, and having looked wistfully at the clock, breathed a sigh as deep as Algebra, and as long as a female dialogue at a street door. His singular deportment now attracted the attention of the girls, who cast their slow opening eyes upward to his countenance. Perceiving the impression he had made, he turned to his companion and said, in a doleful voice:

"It wants three minutes of the time."

"Do you speak of dinner?" said the old lady, laying down her sewing work.

"Dinner," said he, with a bewildered aspect, and pointing, as if unconsciously, with curled fore finger at the clock. A silence ensued, during which the female portion of the household glared at the young man with irrepressible curiosity.

"You will see me decently interred," he said, turning to his friend.

His friend was as much puzzled as any one present, and his embarrassment added to the intended effect, but the old lady being no longer able to contain herself, cried—

"Mr C——, pray, what do you speak of?"

"Nothing," answered he, in a lugubrious tone, "but that last night a spirit appeared unto me!" Here the girls rose to their feet and drew near. "And the spirit gave me warning that I should die exactly at twelve o'clock to-day, and you see it wants but half a minute of the time!"

The girls turned pale, their hidden sympathies were at once awakened for the doomed and departing one. They stood chained to the spot, looking alternately at the clock and at the unfortunate youth; he then walked up to the oldest of the three girls, and taking her hand, bade her a solemn farewell. He also imprinted a kiss upon her lips, which she did not attempt to resist. He then bade the second and third farewell in the same tender manner. His object was achieved, and that moment the clock struck twelve. Hereupon he looked around surprised, and ejaculated:

"Who would have believed that an apparition would tell such a lie! It was probably the ghost of Ananias and Sapphira."

It was some time before the sober maidens understood the joke.

"News from England."—A late London paper informs its readers that the "Nebraska territory of the United States is a tract of several million of acres, lately purchased by the Americans from the Mosquito King!"

Clerical Bronchitis.—A physican writes a communication to one of the religious journals, in which he attributes this disease to the non use of the vocal organs on week days, and their double use on Sundays, to mental anxiety as to support, and to the use of tobacco. He recommends to the preacher to read aloud at least half an hour each day, to quit smoking and chewing; and on the membership he enjoins a more liberal support of the ministry as the only sensible way of curing the disease.

Benevolence.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact, that Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry county, Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had entirely filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice, and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy, or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24. We have given his address above.

Jan. 22.—d&wlw.

☞CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to that he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and length certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT & Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.

Jan. 19th t17F

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Rochester, Oct. 19, 1852.

Gentlemen—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying, that they *are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases*, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WM. HINS, Traveler in Western New York.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.** Jan. 15th.-1wdNw

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Jan. 21—Schr. Ben, O'Neal, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

22—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Simpson, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Russell, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Jan 22.—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to Jno. S. Banks.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Jan. 23.—Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Simpson, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

CLEARED.

Jan. 22—Schr. Midyett, Payne, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Overton, for New York, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Jan. 23—Schr. Lilly, Francis, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Russell, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Jan. 24—Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, for Cardenas, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Volant, Newcomb, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

☞A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dryden, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh;" and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if we do sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta, for procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams, swallowed *horse tongue* after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in totally altering the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hofland's German Bitters, sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

Jan 21.—t2F, d&w.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 17th inst. by J. J. Pridgen, Esq., Mr. JOHN COLLINS to Mrs. E. J. FLINN.

At Long Creek, New Hanover County, on the 17th inst., by James Garrason, Esq., Mr. CHARLES L. COWLES, of Southington, Conn., to Miss LUCY ANN RACKLEY, of this County.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Ray, Mr. JOHN DAVIS to Mrs. POLLY PENNY, both of Columbus co.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., at Cedar Grove, Bladen County, LUCY CATHARINE SMITH, aged 9 years and 18 days, daughter of Thomas M. and Harriet N. Smith.

SIGN OF THE SKELETON WAGON

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform the Merchants and Planters, that he has opened a REPOSITORY for the sale of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c., at NO. 26 BEEKMAN STREET, *running through to* 18 *Spruce Street—entrance on either street.*

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety, *as per chart*, herewith.

Having learned he trade in the Factory of his father, he is practically familiar with every department in the business, and is therefore enabled to oversee orders for any kind of work entrusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also, an acquaintance with the character of Work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect, to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 Beekman Street is within a few doors of the Park, on the South East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accomodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern Trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

Great care will be taken in Packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

WM. L. McDONALD.

N. B.—Wm. L. McDonald takes pleasure in referring to John Dawson, Esq., of Wilmington.

New York, January, 1856. 119-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED ACRES VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, the 8th of February next, the following LANDS situated on Black river, New Hanover county:

My home plantation, containing 1060 acres, on which there is an excellent dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings; about 200 acres on cultivation; a large body of excellent SWAMP LAND, that is easily reclaimed, and about 2 crops of Turpentine boxes.

700 acres known as the "Old Thos. Devane, Esq., Plantation," on which there is a never-failing stream and two excellent mill seats, a good dwelling house, about 100 acres cleared, and two crops of Turpentine boxes.

300 acres, known as the Sugar Loaf Lands, admitted by all to be the best plantation for corn on the river of its size; on which there is a comfortable dwelling and necessary outbuildings; about 100 acres in high state of cultivation, together with a crop of turpentine boxes.

250 acres, known as the Burnt Bay Lands, on which there is about a crop of turpentine boxes and a good body of farming lands.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to examine it, as I am determined to sell

I will also sell at the same time several hundred bushels of corn, fodder, &c. Terms accommodating—made known on day of sale. STEWART DEVANE.

Jan. 25th.—[21-3t.

CHEESE.—10 boxes English Dairy Cheese, very rich, small packages—put up expressly for family use, and warranted to improve by age, for sale by

Jan. 19th. GEO. HOUSTON.

PICKLES.—50 cases, assorted, Underwood's celebrated Pickles, for sale by GEORGE HOUSTON.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

100 BAGS SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, an excellent fertilizer, just received in store, for sale by ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

Oct 30th [Com. copy.

FOR SALE—
500 prime second-hand Spirit barrels
200 bags Guano
100 " "Mape's" super-phosphate of Lime
100 bbls. prime Herrings
12 half bbls. Pickled Shad, put up expressly for family use. For sale by
Jan. 2. ADAMS, BROTHER & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

THOSE SUPERIOR articles, manufactured in Wilmington by Messrs. Costin & Gafford, are offered for sale by the undersigned, who has been appointed Sole Agent for their disposition in this place. Dealers and consumers are invited to examine and test them by use, in comparison with such as are imported from the North. Samples are offered gratuitously, with a full conviction that these articles, after a fair trial, will be preferred to any other in market; while they will be sold for a less price.

Nov. 21. GEO. HOUSTON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a co-partnership, under the style of Willard & Curtis, and will continue the GENERAL COMMISSION, WHOLESALE GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the stand formerly occupied by J. A. Willard, No. 10 North Water street.

JAMES A. WILLARD,
HENRY M. CURTIS.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1855.—75-tf

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]

West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y H. R. NIXON.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.—January, 1856, has rolled around, and we have our accounts made out to that date. Those indebted, will confer a favor by calling and paying up whatever may be due. WE MUST HAVE MONEY. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

JONES & FOYLES,
Jan. 8, 1856. No. 50 Market street.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

JUST RECEIVED—
25 boxes No. 1 Cheese;
10 kegs best Goshen Butter;
40 boxes Crackers—assorted;
20 " Soap;
200 lbs. Tea—assorted qualities;
40 bbls. Common Whiskey;
1 cask Old Irish Whiskey

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1856.

☞ No Speaker yet.

The House of Representatives.

Still the question of the Speakership remains unsettled, and apparently as far from a settlement as ever. The opinion gains ground that without a resort to the plurality rule, no conclusion can be arrived at; and, we must confess, that we see no result which can flow from the adoption of this rule save the election of Banks. For this reason we are not anxious to hear of anything being done. The country is not suffering materially from the present anomalous position of affairs, and there can be no necessity for undue haste in bringing on an issue upon which the chances so largely favor the choice of an avowed abolitionist. It is believed that there are men voting for Banks, who, in their hearts, do not desire his election. Of his supporters, or at least those voting for him, about twenty used to be Democrats—the balance are Whigs and abolitionists. The breach between the "South Americans" and the Democrats becomes every day more irreconcileable.

The fight for the Speakership has had one good effect. It has made a strong abolitionist in Pennsylvania a very strong-talking Southern Rights man in Washington city. We allude to Mr. Fuller, who, from an active partizan of Nicholson in the fall election in his own State, has kept edging over until he has got quite round.

The fact is that the question of the Speakership is an exceedingly complicated one even to those present at the seat of government, and doubly so to those at a distance. We can only look on and report progress. Events have so often proved the unreliability of calculations supposed to have based upon the best data, that little dependence is now placed upon any calculation. We suppose there will be a Speaker some time, and when there is we will publish the fact.—No doubt the announcement will come when we are least expecting it.

☞ We see going the rounds of some of the papers a letter from Mr. John F. Murrill, of Onslow Court House, Postmaster, addressed to Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, in which Mr. Murrill magnanimously throws up his commission, and foregoes the immense emoluments of that lucrative office, because he has seen a letter from Hon. R. C. Puryear, of this State, etc.

Now, really, we cannot sympathise as deeply with the sufferings of "Horatio King, Esq.," as some people might suppose, for the simple reason that we have no idea that Horatio King, Esq., attaches the importance to it that its extreme gravity demands, neither do we think that the organization of Congress will be materially hastened or retarded on account of it. Our present reference arises from another cause—the letter of Hon. R. C. Puryear. We recollect when that letter came out in the "American Organ," at Washington city, and we also recollect seeing in the same paper a letter from Mr. King, in which he conclusively showed that Mr. Puryear had misunderstood him in the conversation reported by that gentleman. Mr. King did *not* say, as understood and reported by Mr. Puryear, that a Foreigner and a Catholic should have the preference over an American and a Protestant. He said that a man who was not a Know-Nothing would be appointed in place of and in preference to one who was, and that his religion or birth place would make no difference, provided he was a good and true American citizen.

The number of the "Organ," containing this letter from Mr. King was mislaid or perhaps taken off our table by some person coming in. People *will* think exchange papers public property. At any rate we could not find it next day, when we wanted to publish Mr. Puryear's letter and it together, and so we dropped the matter, expecting to meet with it again in some of our exchanges. However, our recollection is clear about the essential part of Mr. King's explanation, which puts a totally different face upon the whole matter. Justice and fair dealing would certainly have required of those papers publishing Mr. Puryear's letter, also the publication of Mr. King's explanation. Some, perhaps did not see it, but the facts of the case are exactly so. We presume that nobody expects the administration to retain or appoint its bitter opponents in preference to its political friends.

INDIANA.—The Democratic State Convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis on the 8th instant, and *unanimously* adopted resolutions endorsing the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and their application as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and pledging themselves faithfully to maintain them; —in favor of civil and religious liberty, and against all secret political societies antagonistic to them. The Convention also endorsed the course of the national Democrats in Congress. The name of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, is presented to the National Convention as one who enjoys the confidence of the Democracy of that State.

ACCIDENT ON WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.—On last Friday night, while Mr. Wm. Gay, section Master on the above road, near Rocky Mount, was passing over the road on his hand car, with two negro laborers, an unexpected locomotive, which had been dispatched from Goldsboro' to Weldon for the mail train, was discovered approaching very near; the negroes jumped off, leaving Mr. G. alone on the hand car, when he was knocked off by the locomotive, and, we regret to learn, was killed instantly, his skull having been broken. Mr. Gay was very much respected by those who knew him.

Pennsylvania.

The election of Ex-Governor Bigler, as United States Senator from Pennsylvania by a vote of 82 to 5, shows a Democratic preponderance far greater than even we had looked for. Gov. Bigler is a strictly national man, and rather over a year ago was defeated for Governor by Pollock, K. N. and Free-Soiler, mainly on that issue. David R. Porter, Ex-Governor and Ex-Democrat, was thought to have some chance but he and his friends were woe-fully disappointed. Pennsylvania is indeed redeemed.

☞ A Democratic meeting is to be held in Fayetteville on Monday evening next, to respond to the sentiments contained in the President's message. The Carolinian is glad to learn that some good men of the opposite party, in Moore, have enlisted under the banner of the national Democracy. Push along the column.

☞ The only thing from Washington, worthy of note, is the fact that the *Free Soilers* seem to have gotten into a sort of squabble among themselves.—They criminated and recriminated, and let out the secrets. Campbell of Ohio, on the 16th, came down on Banks, and they had an amusing time generally.

STATE BONDS.—D. W. Court, State Treasurer, advertises for sale $29,000 of North Carolina Bonds, to bear six per cent. interest from the first of January, 1855, and $15,000 from the first of January, 1856.—The interest payable semi-annually. Proposals to be received at Raleigh until the 19th of February next.

☞ Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table Frank Leslie's illustrated Newspaper, price ten cents, and his New York Journal, twenty-five cents, both splendid pictorials and interesting works.

☞ We find nothing new in the advices by the America. The prospects of peace become fainter every day, and we cannot but think that even those who anticipated it upon what was supposed to be the best authority, must either have been misled, or have attached too much importance to the evidences in their possession. The money stringency becomes more pressing every day. Immense preparations are evidently making by all parties. Russia will not accede to the allied propositions, and Austria will not take any active part against her in order to coerce her into doing so.

The continuance of the war in the Eastern hemisphere will be in favor of a continuance of peace in this, in one way, and dangerous to it in another. It is the object of the allies to favor the smaller Baltic powers so as, if possible, to draw them into the league against Russia. This may induce the adoption of a course likely to seriously complicate our relations with Denmark, and make that power, relying upon foreign aid, more intractable upon the subject of the Sound Dues.

☞ The following gentlemen, composing the Democratic ticket for municipal officers of the town of Charlotte, were on Monday last elected Commissioners by a majority of 22:

Intendent—W. F. Davidson.

Commissioners—T. H. Brem, James M. Hutchinson, Wm. Harty, McKee Jimison, Wm. R. Myers, Wm. M. Phifer.

The Know-Nothings, triumphant last year, declined the contest, but cast their votes for a "Temperance ticket."

☞ The K. N. district Convention, which was to have been held here on Thursday last, turned out to be a failure. The brethren were not on hand. They are going to try it again at Elizabeth, next month.

SNOW.—We had quite a sprinkling of snow this forenoon, not enough, however, to remain on the ground. The atmosphere is damp and chilly.

Horrible Sufferings at Sea and Loss of Life.

A New York contemporary furnishes the following melancholy particulars relative to the loss of the Schooner Pacific, of Washington, N. C., in the terrible gale of the 8th inst., near Barnegat:

After she struck, the crew, six in number, got into the rigging, where they remained upwards of an hour. Hoping better to survive the perils of the night, they descended and took refuge in the cabin, and while there a heavy sea struck the vessel, tearing open the cabin doors and washing the captain overboard. He, however, through the exertions of the mate, Mr. Charles Pickett, regained the vessel. A little boy, brother-in-law of the captain, was drowned in the cabin. The crew then took refuge upon a house on deck, where they held on by the rigging until one by one three of the crew were swept overboard.—The captain and mate held on until daybreak, when they made every effort to get on shore, but the mate only succeeded.

The clothes of the captain having become entangled about his legs and feet, and frozen so stiffly that it was impossible for him to extricate himself, he called to the mate for arsistance, which was promptly rendered, and as he was dragging the almost senseless captain on shore a sea caught them and carried Captain Farrow beyond reach. He was, however, again caught by the mate and dragged on shore. Here a young man, named Wm. Webb, and Mr. Jennings, wreck-master, came to the assistance of the sufferers, but the captain expired shortly after, while being conveyed to the government house. The mate suffered dreadfully from the intense cold, but happily, through the efforts of Mr. Jennings, he recovered and arrived in this city at night, bringing with him the body of Captain Farrow, which was taken to the residence of Mr. Bateman, consignee of the vessel. The following are the names of the persons who perished by the calamity:

Captain Tilman Farrow, of Washington, N. C., where he has a wife living; Warren Spencer, of Ocracoke, N. C.; Bryan Cadet, of Newbern, N. C.; colored; a man called Jim, believed to belong on Long Island; a boy, brother-in-law of Captain Farrow.

The vessel was loaded with naval stores, consigned to Barnes, Bateman & Rudderow, a portion of which was insured. Both the vessel and cargo may be saved.

Capt. Farrow and his brother-in-law both left parents and a large number of relatives and friends in Washington, and the little boy a sister and relatives in this place, who deeply mourn their untimely death.

Another Dreadful Marine Disaster.

Our Northern exchanges furnish an account of the loss of the packet-ship St. Dennis, with 30 lives.—The first and third mates and nine seamen only were saved. The New York Express of Thursday last says, that it appears when the St. Dennis was out from New York two days, on her passage to Havre, she foundered in the great storm that prevailed the first of the month. Great exertions were made by the captain to save his ship and passengers, but, alas! he, with most of the crew, found a watery grave.—The mate states to our messenger that the sufferings of all were intense. A bitter cold wind, with an entire deprivation of all comforts, made the situation of all on board most lamentable.

The mate, as we saw him at the assignees' office, (Boyd & Hincken,) was the picture of despair. His haggard countenance and melancholy appearance indicate strongly what he has suffered.

Among the passengers were a young couple who were married only two days before the packet left this port, both of whom, locked in each others' arms, went down into the great depths of the sea together.

The St. Dennis was seven years old, 1,000 tons burthen, considered a good ship, valued at $60,000, and insured for only $28,000. She had a valuable cargo, consisting chiefly of breadstuffs, cotton and tobacco, pretty well insured. The St. D. had hitherto been very fortunate in her voyages, having made large sums of money for her owners. Capt. Follansbee, who commanded her, was an old salt, having followed the sea steadily since his thirteenth year.—He leaves a wife and six children living in New York.

The St. Dennis was a two-decked ship, and was very handsomely fitted up, being planned internally like our first-class steamships. She was provided throughout with over twenty-five india-rubber beds, designed to be used as life preservers, in case of accident, each capable of sustaining three persons in the water. But the cabin, those rescued state, filled so soon that it was impossible to get at them.

The chief Mate states that on the 5th took a gale from S. E., which hauled to N. W. and blew a perfect hurricane, during which the ship sprung aleak and the decks became full of water. We could not get to the pumps to work them.

We then cut away the main and mizen masts to ease the vessel, when we discovered her fast settling down forward, and at 12 M., 6th inst., left the ship, when she immediately foundered, and the captain, the second mate, three cabin passengers, and the remainder of the crew remained on board; in all about thirty souls.

Mr. Tufts also reports that he was twenty-nine hours in the boat which had the starboard side stove in, and it kept five of them continually bailing to keep her free. They had but one barrel of bread and no water to subsist on during the time they were in the boat.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF CONICAL BALLS.—An English surgeon—Mr. Langamore—writing to the London Daily News, says:

"The experience of French practice, as well as our own, is, that patients scarcely ever recover with compound fractures of the thigh, caused by rifle shots in the upper part of the limb, whether amputation be performed or not. This has led both the French and ourselves to make some experiments in cutting out some portions of the bone broken and killed by the injury, leaving the limb on; hoping that while one source of irritation is thus removed, and a less severe shock to the frame is caused than by lopping off the whole limb near the hip, nature may in time restore the continuality of the detatched ends by throwing out new bones. There have not been sufficient cases to warrant conclusions on the propriety of this proceeding in the thigh. In no previous war has the human frame been shattered by missiles projected with such force as in this, and the conical form of the balls has caused a considerable difference in the kind of fissuring and splintering up of the bones."

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.—The steamer America arrived here this evening from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 5th inst.

The great question of war or peace is still undecided. Peace prospects are not brighter, as Russia raises obstacles. The Czar's reply to the ultimatum of the Western Powers had not been received, but was expected by the 18th inst.

The rates of money were rising in England, and bullion was decreasing.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.—The peace negotiations are becoming more complicated than ever. Esterhazy presented the proposals, backed by Austria, to the Czar on the 28th ult., but Nesselrode's circular had previously put an interpretation on the third point which the allies cannot admit, namely: that Russia and Turkey shall mutually agree on the strength of the fleet to be kept in the Black Sea. The allies, on the other hand, demand of Russia to cede the mouth of the Danube, which she refuses to do, hence the prospect of an amicable adjustment is very slight.

Nesselrode has addressed a circular to the representatives of Russia at foreign courts, stating that Russia accepts the third point of the ultimatum of the Western powers, relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in the following sense:—"That the right of Turkey to close the Straits be maintained; that no ships of war be admitted into the Black Sea except Russian and Turkish; that the number of ships be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, by special treaty by these two powers alone." The allies, of course, reject this interpretation.

Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg on the 26th, and on the next day laid his propositions before the Russian Cabinet. Count Buol subsequently communicated to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna and the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, stating those terms were approved by Austria.—[These terms have already been published.]

Russia makes known in Nesselrode's circular her unwillingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to the cession of the territory required to keep open the Danube

Appearances strongly indicate that Austria will not take the field against Russia unless assured of the active support of the German Bund.

The Wesen Gazette states that an additional article touching the third point has been added to the treaty of December 2d between Austria, France and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation to take part in the war in case Russia refuses to accept the third point as interpreted by Nesselrode.

The Russian Court is displeased with Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg, and has sent Baron Manteful to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western allies.

SWEDEN.—Advices from Sweden are very warlike. The military commanders have received instructions to have their regiments in the highest state of efficiency before Spring. The indications are that in accordance with the secret article of the treaty Sweden will take the field in the Spring.

The Danish government, it is said, consents to the establishment of depots for the English fleet at Kiel, which will rendezvous there in April.

THE CRIMEA.—The latest accounts from the Crimea state that the Russian troops had been reinforced by two regiments of Huzzars. Also, that large bodies of Russian troops were marching from the Crimea to Bessarabia. There was no intention, however, of evacuating their position, as their places will be filled by the reserves.

The fleet of gun boats of the allies had been frozen in at Kinburn.

From Asia intelligence has been received that Omer Pacha has returned to Sonkoum Kaleb renouncing his intention of making an attack on Putois.

The Russians took possession of the defiles at Hassam as soon as Selim Pacha returned to Erseroum.—The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Many persons were quitting Erseroum under apprehensions of an attack from the Russians.

From St. Petersburg accounts say that the Czar has directed the commandant of the Finland and Baltic provinces to report the means of their defence to a grand council of war.

Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of artillery, stores, &c.

New rifle regiments are being enrolled.

Gortschakoff annonnces that on the 16th of December a detachment of Kossacks defeated a strong squadron of General Vivian's cavalry, near Kertch, and that the English commander was taken prisoner.

THE LATEST.—A grand Council of War is to be held in Paris, to collect, interchange and consider all possible information relative to the war.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

Count. Nesselrode's Circular.—The Council of War in Paris.

BOSTON, Jan. 18th.—The America has arrived at this port via Halifax. She reports on the 5th of Holyhead, at 9 30, P. M., a steamer, supposed to be the United States mail steamer Baltic. The English files to the 5th instant contain the following additional news:

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.—Lord Nord publishes an analysis of Count Nelselrode's circular. The circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander.—Refering to the Vienna, Conference, the circular casts upon the allies the blame of having then rendered abortive. So long as his enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point. The Russian proposition are already known. The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on the conditions to be sent, they were to communicate to the other powers what those terms were. Until these terms should have reached their destination, secrecy was to be kept.

The Journal des Debates says:

"It is expected that the reply of Count Nesselrode will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his circular of December 22. Our correspondents at Berlin do not expect that Count Esterhazy's mission will have a successful issue. They think it likely, however, that the ambassador may defer to his government and demand new instructions before taking decisive and irrevocable steps. Nothing gives reason to believe that Russia abandons the grounds upon which she has hitherto persisted in taking her stand. We are assured that she would rather incur the risk of a third campaign than do so."

THE COUNCIL OF WAR AT PARIS.—*London, Jan. 5th.*—The Post says: "In the course of a few days a general council of war is to be held at Paris, at which England will be represented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Atrey and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this council is to collect, to interchange and to consider all possible information with respect to the war; but it will not be in the province of the council to plan campaigns or to decide in the beginning of January what is to be done in April. The council having deliberated fully on the important objects which suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labors to their respective governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised, and having decided, they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects they may have in contemplation."

RUSSIA.—*Hamburg, Jan. 4th.*—The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth; defects and mismanagements are no longer to be glossed over; officials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed from the service.

The publication of the Austrian concordat is prohibited in Russia, lest it should cause religious disorder.

The Czar has also issued a decree conferring on peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland. Personal serfdom is to be repealed by annual payment. Three years are allowed for the execution of the decree.

The Muscovite party are trying to supersede Gortschakoff by Mouravieff in the Crimea. Menschikoff is appointed Military Governor of Cronstadt.

The Invalide Russe publishes a proclamation by Gen. Mouravieff, calling the entire population of Imerlia and Mingorilla to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omar Pacha's retreat.

ENGLAND.—The West India mail packet Tyne has arrived at Southampton. She had on board specie to the value of about $300,000. It weighed nearly eighty tons, and principally consisted of specie from Mexico.

The papers announce the death of the Marquis of Aylesburg.

FRANCE.—Saturday, the 29th, the grand military *fete* of the entry into Paris of the regiments from the Crimea came off. Immense crowds thronged the streets. Admiral Lyons and Gen. Marmora are in Paris.

SPAIN.—The Duke of Soto Mayer has committed suicide.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian government has made a satisfactory explanation to the Porte respecting the seizure of Colonel Torr on Ottoman territory. Other accounts from Constantinople say that the popularity of Omer Pasha has been much diminished by reason of the failure of his present expedition.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The arrival of the Indian mail brings interesting intelligence. A battle occurred Nov. 7th, in Oude, between the fanatic insurgents and the British troops, under Captain Barlow, the latter assisting the troops of the King of Oude. Five hundred dead were left on the field and the insurgents dispersed, but the country is yet unsettled. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Santal district. The Santal insurrection is not suppressed, but is no longer dangerous. An expedition up the Persian Gulf to compel Persia to give up her conquest is talked of.

The order prohibiting the export of saltpetre from India, except to England, is loudly complained of.

Chinese affairs to Nov. 15, remain unchanged.

FINANCIAL.—The Daily News' city article, dated Friday evening says:

"The English stock market to-day exhibited renewed heaviness. At one period a fresh decline of ¼ per cent. was established, but at the close the reduction from yesterday's final quotations did not exceed ⅛ per cent. Any tendency towards improvement is checked by the continued sales, some of which are attributed to the requirements of governments. The prospects of the money market are also regarded with less confidence. Pending the Czar's definitive reply, some disposition is still shown to support the market.

"The general demand for money to-day was again extraordinarily active, this being the 4th of the month. In the Stock Exchange, however, money was rather easier at about five per cent. on government securities. At Paris to day the three per cent. *rentes* rallied about ¼ per cent. for money; the final quotations for the account was slightly lower than that of yesterday. There was still some inquiry to-day for exportation. The improvement to-day in the exchange on Paris is attributed to the large amount of Australian and other gold lately remitted from this side.—The heavy arrival of silver by the Tyne may have had some influence. The corn market to-day was firmer.

"A great portion of the numerous grain cargoes lately arrived have been disposed of. One of the most interesting changes in the weekly balance-sheet of the bank is the increase of £146,095 in the government securities held by the bank. This feature would be fully explained upon the presumption that the bank is assisted by the treasury to meet the heavy disbursements incidental to the season.

"The falling off in the bullion is £161,720, half as much as that shown in the last return; but the movement of this item evidently continues on the adverse side, and will occasion anxiety."

We clip from the Washington Union of the 19th inst, the following editorial. We shall take the earliest opportunity to lay the debate, of which that paper speaks, before the readers of the Journal:

The Responsibility once more fixed upon the Anti-Nebraska majority of the House.

The interesting debate of yesterday in the House of Representatives should be spread before the people of the whole country. The responsibility for the continued disorganization of the House was fastened upon the republican or anti-Nebraska majority in a manner so conclusive as to have compelled the opposition to a variety of expedients to ward off the arguments of the democrats. It was not only established that the anti-Nebraska majority could have elected Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, or any other anti-Nebraska man, save and except Mr. Banks, on Wednesday last, but that on most of the other ballots Mr. Banks himself could have been elected had the anti-Nebraska vote been united upon him. This vote is the majority of the House, and the democrats the minority. The latter cannot elect themselves, nor induce the know-nothings to vote for their candidate, nor vote themselves for the candidate of the know-nothings; and if either of the two last objects could be accomplished, it is clear that the anti-Nebraska majority would still prevent an election.—The only party in the House in the majority, and as a majority united upon a principle, is that of the anti-Nebraska members. The rest are divided by an impassable chasm. The democracy are opposed alike to he republicans and to the know-nothings; and in turn, these two parties oppose the democracy. The latter cannot unite with either wing of the opposition without dishonor; nor will the know-nothings act with the democracy unless they are permitted to dictate the candidate. There is, then, but one party left to decide the conflict—and that is the majority, or the anti-Nebraska vote; and upon this the responsibility of the organization is irremovably fived.

Marine Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—The barque Charles William from Boston, arrived here to-day. She reports having fallen in with the British barque Thomas Ritchie, from New York, for Dodrecht (?) completely disabled in a gale on the 5th. The Charles William took off the captain and crew (who abandoned their vessel) and brought them into this port.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Cahawba, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived here this morning, with dates of the 13th from the latter port.

The Spanish steamer Mexico sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz on the 13th, and it was reported that one of Santa Anna's agents went in her to observe the political state of affairs in Mexico. Advices from that country, by the British steamer Clyde, wear a gloomy aspect.

Latest from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—By the arrival of the steamer Texas, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 8th inst., we have further intelligence from the city of Mexico. Political affairs were in the same confused condition.

Heavy northers have swept over the Gulf lately doing much damage.

The British bark Dagger went ashore on Christmas day near Vera Cruz and was totally lost.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Iowa Democratic State Convention has chosen Geo. W. McCleary for Secretary of State; James Pollard for Auditor; Geo. Paul Treasurer, and James Baker for Attorney General. For Presidential Electors were nominated, and eight delegates were appointed to the Cincinnati Convention. It is understood that the delegates are pledged to support Douglas.

New York Soft Shell Convention.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 11.—The "Soft" Democratic State Convention re-assembled to-day, when the committee on resolutions reported a series denouncing slavery agitation and the republican movement; approving the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and endorsing the resolution touching that bill adopted by the caucus of the democratic members of Congress on the 1st of December; expressing regret at the death of its old antagonist, the whig party, and unreservedly endorsing the administration of Gen. Pierce in all its measures.

Supreme Court.

The following dicisions have been delivered:

NASH, C. J.—In Nash v Morton, from Pasquotank, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Guirkins v Williams, from Camden; *venire de novo*. Also, in Grandry v Small, from Pasquotank; *venire de novo*.

PEARSON, J.—In Midgett v McBride, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Caron v Doxy, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Etheridge v Corprews, Ex'rs., from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

BATTLE, J.—In Jones v Ward, from Martin affirming the judgment. Also, in Murdre v Saunders, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLean v Fairley, in equity, from Richmond; bill dismissed with costs.

Report of the Postmaster General.

This able and carefully prepared report will be read with deep interest, as exhibiting a colossal postal system, with all its stupendous ramifications, without a parrallel in the history of the world. The postal operations of England, France, Austria, Russia, and all other nations of the Old World, sink into utter insignificance when compared with the postal operations of our own country, extending as they do from ocean to ocean, from the great chain of Northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, traversing the opposite coasts of half a continent, spanning an isthmus which connects two continents, and employing the noblest fleet of steamers the world has ever seen in transporting the mails between the New and Old Worlds. For the convenience of our readers we give, in brief, some of the leading features of this valuable document.

Number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of December, 1855, was 24,770, of which 258 are of the class the postmasters of which are appointed by the President.

There are 5,703 mail contractors, with mail routes amounting to 227,908 miles. The total transportation last year of mails was 67,401,166 miles, costing $5,345,238, as follows:

	Miles.	Price per mile.
Not specified,	24,879,752	5¾ cents.
By coach,	18,859,118	6½ "
By railroad,	19,202,469	10¾ "
By steamboat,	4,459,827	14 "

Compared with the business of last year, there has been an increase in the railroad service and a decrease in the coach and steamboat services.

Connected with the transportation service there are 310 route agents, 29 local agents, 981 mail messengers.

Statement was made of the failure of the Illinois Central railroad to comply with their agreement to enter into a contract for the transportation of a daily mail between Cairo and New Orleans. [Since the report was written a daily mail has been put on this route.]

Extended and favorable notice is made of the mail service in the Territories, across the isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific.

The Postmaster General states that he has received abundant proofs of the usefulness of the registration system, and of the necessity of perfecting it by such means as experience may suggest.

The total expenditures of the department for the last year amounted to $9,968,342 29. Total receipts, $7,342,139 13.

During the last year there was received from letters, stamps sold, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., &c., the sum of $6,472,698. The compensation to postmasters, clerk hire, &c., amounted to $2,476,454 26.

The expenditures for transportation have much increased during the past year, owing to the very great extension of railroad service.

The business of the year 1855 shows an increase of 7 3-5 per cent. over the business of the preceding year.

The onerous burden imposed upon the department by the franking privilege is dwelt upon at considerable length. During one month 77,727 letters and 693,508 pounds of public documents were sent through the Washington post office alone. If postage had been paid on this matter it would have been at the rate of $1,468,386 per annum.

The present rates of postage on periodicals and newspapers are not deemed adequate.

Recommends making compulsory the prepayment by postage stamps on books, pamphlets, circulars, &c. Under the present system great abuse exists.

In the estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year the sum of $1,188,151 is given as the deficiency to be provided for by act of Congress.

The report states that the service on the several mail steamship lines during the past year has generally been performed with regularity, and in an acceptable manner.

The increase of postage, as compared with the previous year, on mails conveyed by the Collins line of steamships, was $196,776.

The pay to and receipts from the Atlantic steamships are thus given, after deducting the inland postage:

	Contract pay.	Mail receipts.
Collins line	$841,500	$371,326
Bremen line	200,000	76,037
Havre line	150,000	72,789

Attention is again called to the large sums paid to the Collins line of steamships for the transportation of mails. The Postmaster General sees no reason to change the views as expressed by him in his last report.

Mention is made of a new line of Belgian steamships between New York and Antwerp, and the pending convention to fix the rates of postage between the two ports.

The rates on pamphlets and magazines between the United States and Great Britain, on either side, are, for works not weighing over two ounces, two cents; over two and not over sixteen ounces, four cents an ounce. No pamphlet weighing over eight, nor periodical over sixteen ounces, can be sent except at the letter rate. Books are likewise subject to letter rate.

The report closses with the following excellent advice: "The postal establisment is one in which every citizen is most deeply interested, and all should aid in rendering it as perfect as possible. Instead of denunciation, in the event of mistake, carelessness, or accident, as a general rule, certainly the wiser course would be to advise the department of the wrong committed and leave it to apply the remedy."

ANNECDOTE OF THE REV. DR. PLUMER.—The Pittsburg Herald tells the following anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Plummer, late of this city:

During a visit to the Hot Springs, on a certain occasion, he was invited by the company gathered there to preach for them on the Sabbath. He consented. The ball room of the hotel was prepared for religious worship, and the audience assembled. The speaker announced his text, and began his discourse; but was mortified to find that by some of the younger and more frivolous of his hearers, of both sexes, the whole performance was looked on as a good joke, and to be treated accordingly. Some were smiling, some were whispering and an unseemly levity prevailed throughout the congregation. For a few minutes he endeavored to withstand it by a simple presentation of the touch; but to no purpose. Stopping short in his discourse, he at once arrested their attention by the question: "My friends, do you know how these Hot Springs are said to have been discovered? I will tell you. Many years since, an old Dutchman and his son were passing along down the valley, where the road now runs that you see out there"—pointing to it through the window—"when, observing the Spring, they stopped their team to water the horses. The old man took up the bucket, went to the spring, and dipped it in, when some of the water dashed up on his hand and scalded him. Instantly dropping the bucket, he started for the wagon, running and calling to his son, in the greatest consternation. 'Thrive on, Hans; trive on; *Hell ish not far from dish place!*'" At this, his audience burst out laughing—when, immediately assuming a look of deepest solemnity and dropping his voice to the low tones that in him are like muttered thunders, he made the application: "I tell you, my friends, Hell is *not* far from this place." There were no more smiles in that congregation that day. Some who heard it, said it seemed to them as if the terrors of the Day of Judgement had come.

FIRST VIEW OF HAVANA.—On the left hand rise fortifications massive as those of Malta or Gibralter, wrought into the dark grey rocks of the Moro, sweeping along the many-hued hill sides of the Cabanus, glittering throughout their lengthering lines with the white uniforms and shining bayonets of the sentinels who guard the proud flag of Spain, that gorgeous banner of blood and of gold. On the right stretch irregular masses of parti-colored buildings, blue, pink, green, yellow, overtopped at intervals by some massive church tower or graceful tufted palm trees. Queer-looking boats, emancipated gondolas, shameless sisters of the veiled Venitian nuns, and brilliant as butterflies, dart in and out along the crowded quays.

The Montreal Ocean steamship company have given notice that five first-class powerful screw steamers will form the government mail line between Montreal and Liverpool. The steamers are named North America, Anglo-Saxon, Indian, Canadia and Sardinia. They are to leave each city semi-monthly. The North America is to leave Liverpool on Wednesday, the 23d of April, and on her return will leave Montreal on the 24th of May; the others follow in regular succession.

Burnt at Sea.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.—The America brings intelligence that the ship William Hitchcock, from Savannah, for Havre, was burnt at sea.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Forty-one years ago this day was fought the memorable battle of New Orleans, and although its annual observance has fallen into partial disuse, it is nevertheless worthy of such commemoration as a brief paragraph may give. On this occasion the American forces under General Jackson, consisting chiefly of volunteers from the Western States, not only successfully resisted an attack of veteran troops crowned with the laurels gained in the great Napoleonic wars, but compelled them to seek safety by a retreat to their vessels of war, with the loss of General Packenham, their commander, and a list of killed and wounded numbering in the aggregate three thousand men. The loss on the part of the Americans was only seven men killed and six wounded.

It has been made a question of late years whether General Jackson formed his defences of cotton bales or not. One writer, in giving the substance of a conversation which he alleged to have been held between himself and General Jackson, made the latter emphatically deny that the cotton bales so often referred to in subsequent histories, constituted no part whatever of his defences, which were merely low breastworks of alluvial soil, capable of being overleaped at all points by any ordinary horseman.

One of our morning cotemporaries also assumed not long since, that the story of the cotton bales had no foundation in truth, and the statement thus made was extensively copied into the journals of the day. We have reason to believe that both parties were incorrect, that General Jackson must have qualified his denial by restricting the breast-work of cotton bales to a part of his line of defence, and that our neighbor has assumed the absence of this novel species of material for defensive purposes, without fairly examining into the truth of the incident as handed down to us in the historical accounts of the last war and in local publications.

Recently a work has appeared, which in our opinion confirms the original statement.

In the autobiography of Vincent Nolte, a commercial agent of several large European houses, and particularly of the famous bankers, the Hope's of Amsterdam, the writer, then engaged in business in New Orleans, expressly states that not only did cotton bales form a part of Jackson's line of defence against the British attack, but that of the cotton bales so used, two hundred and forty-five bales belonged to the aforesaid Nolte, and about sixty bales were the property of Fernando Alzar, a Spaniard resident at New Orleans, the whole forming the cargo of the bark Pallas, then lying in the stream, not far from the American Camp. The entire narrative of Nolte, which bears the title of "Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres," is replete with interest and adventure, and sheds considerable light upon social and commercial life at the South during the earlier years of the present century.—*Baltimore Patriot, 8th inst.*

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON AND THE BRITISH CONSULS.—The New York Tribune has the following dispatch from Washington:

A decisive step has been taken relative to British enlistments. The long correspondence on this subject between the two governments has been closed by an elaborate and conclusive dispatch to Mr. Buchanan, sent last Saturday, requiring the British government to recall Mr. Crampton, or leaving the alternative of the administration giving him his passports here.

The same paper signifies distinctly the revocation of the exequators of Consuls Barclay at New York, Mathew at Philadelphia, and Raycraft at Cincinnati, who were implicated in the enlistments. England is indirectly prepared for this contingency by previous negotiations, but still the present demand may excite a temporary feeling, and lead to some difficulty in the recognition of Mr. Buchanan's successor, it may also embarrass Lord Palmerston's official tenure. From positive developments this course is inevitable, and must be sustained. If England makes it the cause of exceptions in settling the Central American question the responsibility will be her own.

A CENTENNARIAN INDIAN CHIEF.—His Excellency O'Brien Skandogh, a chief of the Six Nations, who was born in 1752, was in this city yesterday. The aged chief, now 104 years of age, was sent to France to be educated, previous to the Revolution. He returned to this country after going through the medical school in Paris, in company with the young Marquis de Lafayette, whom he followed through the wars of the American Revolution, and did service in that campaign. He was at the battle of Brandywine, where he attended upon Gen. Lafayette, binding up his wounds, received in the affair. During the war he suffered a bayonet wound in the right lung, which even now causes him uneasiness in case he takes a cold. Although more than a century has passed over his head he is still hale and strong, erect and of lofty port. His Masonic brethren greeted the aged chieftain and contributed to his necessities; for although so old he has not been all the time accumulating gain. He was for many years at the head of the Six Nations, and a chief of great influence.

Rochester Democrat, January 9.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Wednesday, 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Gen. ALEXANDER MacRAE to Miss CAROLINE A. PRICE.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on the 17th inst., J. FRANKLIN W., in the 3d year of his age, son of Jesse and Roxana Marden.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 17.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folley, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Jan. 18—Steamer Enterprise, Dickey, from Robinson's Landing, to George Harriss.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Jan. 19—Brig Billow, Bates, from Martinique, via St. Thomas, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

20—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Alden, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.;—encountered heavy weather on the passage, split sails, &c. On the 14th inst., some ten miles South of Cape Hatteras, saw a small vessel of about 50 tons burthen,